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:ATHER — PARIS: Sunny, cold. 31-28 (5.—2). Tomorrow similar. p. 43-34 (6-1). LONDON: Occa- mp. 46-43 (8-6). Tomorrow: little ay's temp. 46-45 (8-7). CHAN- RIBE: Partly cloudy. Temp. EW YORK: Rain. Temp. 40-35 s temp. 35-30 (2.—1). NAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

Austria	6 S	Libya	9 Piast.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax)	1/9	Morocco	1.20 Dh.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Netherlands	0.85 Flor.
France	1.00 Fr.	Nigeria	2/6
Germany	0.90 D.M.	Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain	1/6	Portugal	6 Esc.
Greece	6 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas.
India	Rs. 2.25	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Iran	20 Rials	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	130 Lire	Turkey	4.25 T.L.
Israel	1.IL.00	U.S. Military	$0.15
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	3.00 D.

Poland's Tanks, Copters Crush Riots in Gdansk

6 Are Killed In Protests on Food Prices

By James Feron

WARSAW, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Polish authorities said tonight that order has been restored in Gdansk, the northern port city torn for two days by anti-government rioting and arson.

The government said six persons were killed in the clashes with police and scores injured, many of them seriously. The toll was believed by unofficial sources to be higher.

The rioting, which began with a dockworkers' demonstration against a weekend edict by the government raising food prices, swept out of control on Monday and spread through the city.

According to a government communiqué issued tonight, "hooligans and adventurers, having nothing in common with the working class," took advantage of the situation and rioted.

They "burned several public buildings," including a floor of the Communist party headquarters, according to several sources, "and looted dozens of shops."

Other sources, reporting eyewitness accounts, said that some tanks were seen in the streets of Gdansk and that at one point helicopters were reported to have dropped tear gas.

Water Cannon

A water cannon was reported to have been used against a large group of rioters sitting on trolley tracks in the center of town, an indication both of the extent of the violence and the openness of the challenge.

There were also reports that housewives had been among the first to demonstrate, with one group of nearly 300 shouting anti-government slogans in the vicinity of the Swedish consulate in Gdansk.

Scenes of violence, the worst in Poland since the Poznan riots of 1956, were shown on Polish television tonight. Viewers throughout the nation saw trucks and streetcars burning and self-service food shops torn open and looted.

Gdansk remained sealed off tonight as police units apparently sought to keep the situation under control and to clean up the damage.

Other Riots

The isolation of the city, the former German city of Danzig, made it impossible to confirm reports by travelers, some of them relayed by diplomats, that minor clashes also had occurred in Sopot and Gdynia, coastal cities adjacent to Gdansk.

Telephone communications with Gdansk have been cut off by Polish authorities since yesterday afternoon, and all flights to the city

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Associated Press.

EXCESS ACTIVITY—Picture transmitted by the Polish photo agency with the caption: Shops being plundered by hooligans during the excesses in Gdansk Tuesday.

Associated Press.

FOR FRANCO—Spaniards raise their arms in a Fascist salute during a demonstration for the Spanish leader yesterday in Burgos, where Basque nationalists were judged.

Verdict Still Not In

Franco Acts to Stir Right Against Basque Separatists

MADRID, Dec. 16 (UPI).—The Spanish government began whipping up mass enthusiasm today against separatists, including the 16 Basque nationalist guerrillas awaiting the verdict of a Burgos court-martial.

Five officer-judges forming the court-martial in Burgos are deliberating the verdict and sentences which will determine the fate of the defendants and perhaps that of a West German honorary consul, Eugen Beihl, kidnapped on Dec. 1 in San Sebastian. Basque sources have said Mr. Beihl, 59, will suffer the same fate as the defendants.

[The West German Embassy in Madrid said today there was no word on Mr. Beihl's whereabouts, Reuters reported.

[The news agency also reported informed sources saying that the court-martial had already decided to pass down at least two death sentences. Generalissimo Francisco Franco will preside at the regular scheduled cabinet meeting Friday and speculation in Madrid political circles centered on whether he would commute any death penalties with 30-year jail sentences, as he has done for the last seven years.]

The official government news agency Cifra today described a crowd gathering in Burgos as being in "the tens of thousands and representing hundreds of organizations" to hear pro-Franco speeches.

Other groups announced an even larger rally for tomorrow in Madrid. That gathering will be preceded by a memorial service for Inspector Melitón Manzanas, the police chief slain in San Sebastian in August, 1968. Six of the Basque defendents face the death penalty in this slaying.

The rally in Burgos was significant not only because the Basques are being court-martialed there but also because Gen. Franco, now 78, was proclaimed chief of state there during the Spanish Civil War in 1936.

The keynote speech was given by Lt. Gen. Garcia Rebull, captain-general of the Sixth Military Region headquartered in Burgos and the man who must approve whatever sentences are ordered for the Basques.

"The glorious national armed forces are and always will be the permanent and strongest guardian of the laws which guarantee our unity, greatness, liberty, peace and prosperity in our beloved Spain and they are prepared, if necessary, to shed their blood and give their lives in the accomplishment of their sacred duty to defend Spain," Gen. Rebull told the crowd.

According to Cifra, Gen. Rebull's remarks were rewarded with "a thunderous ovation."

Despite the special six-month police powers decreed by an emergency cabinet meeting Tuesday night, there were few detentions reported throughout Spain today. The country appeared generally quiet.

In Barcelona, an anti-government manifesto drawn up by about 300 intellectual leaders of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

It's Dent-Free, But Hard to Park

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Dec. 16 (UPI).—It took seven months of arguing, work and about $6,000, but Abraham A. Shiepe jr. has finally persuaded the State of California to register his tank as a passenger vehicle.

He bought the World War II M-20 vehicle at a movie theater auction for $3,000 and has spent another $4,000 modernizing it.

After three months of arguing with the Motor Vehicle Department, he was finally given permission to drive it on the streets after putting on mirrors, lights and improving the visibility by cutting down the sides of the turret.

Russians' Missile Buildup May Be Slowing, U.S. Says

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (WP).—The massive buildup of Russian nuclear-tipped intercontinental ballistic missiles that has helped fuel the arms race for the past five years is apparently slowing down, according to the Pentagon.

A cautiously worded statement issued today by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird reported "some preliminary indications" that the Soviet Union may have recently started slowing somewhat the level of activity associated with SS-9 missile construction.

The SS-9, able to carry a single 25-megaton warhead or three 5-megaton multiple warheads, is considered by the Pentagon the main threat to the survival of U.S. Minuteman ICBMs and is also the main reason for building the Safeguard anti-ballistic-missile system.

Mr. Laird's statement, issued by department spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim, comes on the heels of a just completed national intelligence estimate which points to a dramatic halt in Russian missile construction.

Informed government officials say that the Russians have actually halted work on a number of underground SS-9 silos that were started last spring and have not begun any new silo construction for six months.

In addition, these sources say the Russians have also not started any new silos for the smaller and more numerous SS-11 ICBMs for more than a year.

Mr. Friedheim, a deputy assistant secretary, was reluctant to draw any conclusions about the meaning of the Russian slowdown and noted that there have been previous periods of low activity.

Should the construction stoppage continue, however, defense and administration officials believe it could have a dramatic effect on halting the arms race.

As recently as Oct. 9, Mr. Laird publicly stated that the Russians had "more than 300" SS-9s deployed or under construction.

Mr. Friedheim said today that the Pentagon now believes the Russians "could have somewhat fewer than 300."

These sources say that the Russians appear to have stopped construction on two of three six-missile groups of SS-9s that were started last spring. Those 16 silos are also said to be the only new SS-9 construction detected by U.S. reconnaissance satellites since before the strategic arms limitation talks began in November, 1969.

Some U.S strategists believe that the Russians, rather than stop the SS-9 program a year ago, have continued to deploy small numbers in order to use the weapon as a bargaining chip at SALT just as the U.S. is using the Safeguard ABM.

The Russians are reported to be most interested in halting Safeguard and the size of the SS-9 force is the key limitation proposed by U.S. negotiators.

If the Russians do stop at below 300, some strategists believe this could set the stage for a future agreement since the figure is close to the 250-missile limitation that American negotiators were said to be asking for.

SALT Teams Plan Final Statement

HELSINKI, Dec. 16 (AP).—American and Soviet negotiators held their longest session so far today in the year-old talks on strategic arms limitation.

The meeting ended with a decision to wind up the third phase of the SALT talks Friday with a joint communiqué.

The negotiators will reconvene in Vienna next year, according to a conference source, who declined to give further details.

Two N.Y. Policemen Have a Heart, Elderly Couple Still Has a Home

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP).—Two policemen, assigned to be present yesterday while a city marshal evicted an elderly couple from their apartment for nonpayment of rent, stopped the eviction and helped to raise the rent money.

Sam Labeiko, 85, and his wife, Lizi, 80, who moved to the United States from Russia shortly after the turn of the century and had occupied their Lower East Side apartment for 33 years, were being evicted.

They owed the landlord $155 because the landlord had raised the rent from $36.80 to $46.80 a month and they couldn't pay the extra out of Mr. Labeiko's pension and Social Security money.

Patrolmen Thomas Finneran, 20, and Bob Borowski, 29, were moved by the old couple's plight and decided to help.

The first thing they did was demand the marshal's identity card, which happened to have expired. They also studied the eviction notice and discovered it identified the tenant as John, not Sam, Labeiko. They told the marshal to go back and straighten everything out before he tried to evict the Labeikos.

This gave the patrolmen time to get back to their station house and ask for contributions of $1 a man. All 53 policemen on duty there chipped in.

Mr. Labeiko had enough to make up the difference and pay up the rent, but he said he had never accepted charity in his life and didn't want to start now.

It wasn't charity, the police insisted, it was a Christmas present. So the Labeikos accepted.

"We all felt," said Patrolman Finneran later, "these were elderly people who had worked all their lives without taking handouts, and that they deserved a better break than they were getting."

Senate Votes Higher Taxes For Italians

ROME, Dec. 16 (UPI).—The passage of a major government tax decree to ease Italy's budget problems went almost unnoticed today in a continuing round of union and student agitation.

The Italian Senate gave final legislative approval last night to Premier Emilio Colombo's decree in which he authorized sweeping tax increases on commodities ranging from gasoline to fur coats.

A similar decree imposed soon after Mr. Colombo took office with his center-left coalition died when it failed to win parliamentary approval within the mandatory 60-day period.

Mr. Colombo changed a few words in the decree and sent it back again. Passage had been delayed in the Chamber of Deputies by the debate on Italy's first modern divorce law.

2 General Strikes

The regional general strikes and a newsmen's strike were staged today, following general strikes in 11 of Italy's 20 regions yesterday.

Government white-collar workers and independent railroad workers' unions called off their scheduled strikes, however.

Meanwhile, about 1,000 anarchists in Milan observed the anniversary of the death of Giuseppe Pinelli, who died in a fall from a police headquarters window during questioning about a bombing in which 16 persons died and 90 were injured.

In Terni, a policeman was hospitalized after being punched and kicked by striking woman workers.

Pro-Franco Rally

One hundred neo-Fascists staged a demonstration in support of the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco outside the Spanish Consulate in Naples yesterday and clashed with police.

Four policemen were injured and four demonstrators were arrested.

Fighting over the Burgos trial of 16 Basque nationalists also erupted at the Teramo town council. Leftist councilmen and rightist spectators fought with fists, chairs, bottles and ashtrays until police broke up the battle.

Heath in Canada To See Trudeau

OTTAWA, Dec. 16 (AP).—British Prime Minister Edward Heath arrived here today to confer with Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

Tomorrow, he will go to Washington for talks with President Nixon.

Among issues expected to be discussed here are the proposed arms sale by Britain to South Africa—a move Mr. Trudeau has opposed—and the January Commonwealth prime ministers meeting in Singapore.

Bloc Offers 5 Years

Britain Asks 8-Year Period To Fully Adapt to the EEC

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, Dec. 16 (WP).—Britain today asked for an eight-year transitional period to adapt fully to Common Market policies if it joined the six-nation body.

On the key issue in the current entry negotiations between Britain and the Common Market—specifically the period of time Britain would get to adapt to the market's financing regulations—Britain has thus requested three more years than the six market members have offered so far.

Making his proposal before the House of Commons, Geoffrey Rippon, Britain's chief negotiator, also said that Britain's contribution to the Common Market should rise gradually to an upper limit of 15 percent of the total after five years. He said that Britain must get a review or safety clause if it looked as though its balance of payments would not stand the strain of adapting to the market's rules.

Importers Penalized

Under Common Market regulations, member nations are to progressively pay in all levies on agricultural imports and duties on industrial imports to the Common Market budget, almost all of which is spent on subsidies to farmers. The system thus penalizes major importers. Britain is the world's largest food importer.

[There will be a debate in both Houses of Parliament before the next ministerial meeting of the Common Market in Brussels Feb. 2, Reuters reported.

[At his last negotiating ministerial meeting with the Six in Brussels on Dec. 6, Mr. Rippon said Britain was ready to adapt its industry and agriculture to the community in a single five-year period.

[But he indicated then that Britain would need an eight-year transition period to adapt to the community's budgetary arrangements.]

The six existing members of the Common Market have yet to agree among themselves on what to give Britain to soften the entry blow. Earlier this week, France's partners indicated that they would be willing to concede to Britain an eight-year transition period, instead of the five years they would ideally like. France, however, predictably stood firm and stuck to five years without any special provisions for a safety clause for Britain in case of economic difficulties.

Whether France eventually yields on this issue or not will be indica-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Israel to Rejoin Peace Talks Early in 1971, Eban Indicates

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban indicated strongly today that the Israeli cabinet will decide to rejoin the Mideast peace search under the auspices of United Nations mediator Gunnar Jarring early in 1971.

Before going into a 45-minute conference with the British foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Mr. Eban expressed his view that the Arab-Israeli peace talks will be in full swing early next year.

In Jerusalem, Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and the chief UN truce observer in Israel met today to discuss the Middle East cease-fire, informed sources said.

It was understood that Gen. Dayan wanted Finland's Maj. Gen. Ensio Siilasvuo, as head of the UN truce supervision organization, to go to Cairo "to work out and consolidate a proper extension of the present cease-fire," set to expire Feb. 5.

Gen. Dayan's initiative was reportedly taken as a result of his trip last week to Washington, where he met President Nixon and other top U.S. administration officials.

In London, after addressing the Royal Institute of International Affairs on "How Israel Sees the Present Situation in the Middle East," Mr. Eban told a questioner: "My own feeling is that in what remains of 1970 the Israeli cabinet will want to bring this matter [of rejoining the Jarring peace talks] under review and decision.

"Those who follow the turbulent and rather confusing press picture of our [Israeli] political dialogue will, I expect, discern a definite emphasis and desire to overcome obstacles in order to get to the conference table."

© Israelis report Arab slain in clash on Lebanese border. Story on Page 4.

Mr. Eban said of the peace prospects:

"There is a new 20th-century concept of the open frontier which finds its expression in the European community, where there is free movement of goods and people so that a frontier is a definition of juridical and cultural identity."

Mr. Eban claimed that Israel has imposed no ultimate condition for its return to the Jarring peace mission.

The Israelis until recently have been insisting that resumption of the Jarring mission could take place only when there was some rectification of the military imbalance caused by the installation of Soviet missiles and men in and near the Suez Canal zone of Egypt.

'Trade, are Bill Dead

Approves Cambodia

ON, Dec. 16 (Reu- ilbur Mills, D., Ark., he House Ways and tee, said today that resident Nixon that ll combining reforms welfare and Social ot pass Congress. aid he has also in- nate's leadership and Long, D., La., the ittee chairman and e bill, that Mr. Mills o conference to save ig legislation. sider only amended bills in conference."

after the 92d Con- in January it would eek to reintroduce expand Social its by at least 5 per- arately, reintroduce t's welfare-reform

might delay re- trade bill, with its mport-quota provi- has seen how the textile negotiations

m Assailed

e it clear that he e legislation in its shape, and he nate Finance Com- in connecting the

almost 600 pages ls said. "It would nce weeks to finish veu understand all

Democrat said he nate maneuver to oe of the package It to a pending ll to extend auto excise taxes.

that such action the excise taxes, terminated at the if not continued Congress, causing ss of revenue for ion's budget. that he conferred lent this week by e prospects for the the few days re- adjournment. rejected today an d-core foes of the to block new U.S. 55 million worth— The Senate then the administration rporates the Cam- $1-billion supple- Page 2, Col. 3)

Threatens Session

ON, Dec. 16 resident Nixon the Senate to l measures now ace a special con- ssion that he is all. e Press Secretary aid the measures olving the family n Social Security fit increases, im- nd the supersonic ne. adjourns before Ir. Ziegler said, l summon it back ss the bills have

Movie Headsets

Couple Sues Airlines 100 Million Over $2

By Al Delugach

SS, Dec. 16.—A Los traveling domestic ess on airline flights h East Coast last ed at being charged headsets to hear vies. Passengers in have to pay the $2. what they alleged and discriminating ld and Israel Price airlines for $100 ive damages. or them. The Prices a class action on ands of coach pas- scontinental flights ght entertainment." the plaintiffs asked mplary damages of mount but certainly less than $100 per complain, added nt of damages was out "exceeds $100

Airlines, American nited Air Lines are nts in the suit, filed Court here. sed of violating the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust laws and the Federal Aviation Act. Spokesmen for the three airlines had no immediate comment.

The complaint, filed by attorneys Norman G. Axe and Gilbert J. Friedman, accuses the airlines of instituting the charge last April without notice to the public.

Further, it charges the defendants engaged in promotional activities that indicated that visual and audio entertainment would be provided to all passengers on the same basis.

The intent of the defendants, it was charged, was to require the additional charge "once the coach passenger is aboard" the plane.

The history of the headset charge in coach sections of the defendants' airlines was traced as follows in the complaint:

April 1, TWA began a $1 charge. Four days later, American began a $2 charge. On April 12, United began a $1 charge. On April 30, TWA increased its charge to $2. On May 2, United increased its charge to $2.

© Los Angeles Times

Bahr, Bonn Troubleshooter, Invited to East Berlin Talks

BERLIN, Dec. 16 (NYT).—East Germany announced today that it has invited Egon Bahr, Chancellor Willy Brandt's diplomatic troubleshooter, to come to East Berlin on Dec. 23 for a new round of talks.

[In Bonn tonight, informed sources said Mr. Bahr would attend the meeting, Reuters reported.]

Mr. Bahr, who is secretary of state in the chancellor's office, met with his East German counterpart, Michael Kohl, on Nov. 27 for talks that reportedly produced no progress on the issues dividing East and West Germany.

The all-German discussions were seen to take on heightened significance because of their linkage with the current four-power talks aimed at improving the situation in and around Berlin. The United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain called a Christmas recess in their talks until Jan. 19 without having achieved a breakthrough in their delicate negotiations, which opened last March.

The East German Communists have let it be known that they wish to conclude a "transit" arrangement with Bonn to cover travel to and from West Berlin, 110 miles inside East Germany.

The West Germans, in accordance with Western Allied rights in Berlin, have so far declined the offer, saying they must await clearance through a four-power arrangement before going ahead with the settlement of technical problems on the German level.

However, Mr. Brandt, in an interview this week in the West German magazine Der Spiegel, said that Bonn was ready to seek agreement with the East Germans on general transport problems and other issues.

Mr. Brandt has made ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties he concluded this year dependent on a "satisfactory" Berlin settlement.

More Exiles Get Threats From Prague

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Many Czechoslovak refugees in the United States, Canada and Western Europe, who fled their country after the Soviet-led invasion in August, 1968, are being advised from Prague that they face criminal proceedings for "illegal" presence abroad.

Letters from "legal advisory centers" in Prague also inform them that they must make a "down payment" in foreign currency within five days to assure their "legal defense," or the fees will be collected from the refugees "nearest relatives" in Czechoslovakia.

The payments range from $32 to $44, and are to be credited to the Prague regional lawyers' union at an official Czechoslovakia bank.

There are estimated to be 8,000 Czechoslovak refugees in the U.S., 12,000 in Canada and 50,000 in other Western countries.

U.S. officials said that even if a relatively small number of the refugees agreed to the "down payments" and later the full trial costs, the money would represent a source of badly needed foreign exchange for the Czechoslovak government.

Czechoslovak citizens here and elsewhere began receiving in October the notifications of action pending against them. On Nov. 13, the Prague evening newspaper Vecerni Praha reported that courts were dealing with "hundreds of cases" of illegal departures and illegal stays abroad.

[Some Czech refugees in Switzerland were officially notified by Prague that they would be tried in absentia for illegal flight and would have to pay trial costs, according to an Associated Press dispatch carried on Nov. 10 in the International Herald Tribune. There are about 10,000 Czech refugees in Switzerland.

[News agencies reported yesterday that several refugees living in Australia had also received letters of notification.]

The letters inform the refugees that under the provisions of Section 109 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code, "You can be tried in absentia and may be sentenced to prison for terms of six months to five years to corrective measures and to confiscation of property."

Those aiding other Czechoslovak citizens to leave the country without permission are subject to prison terms of from three to 10 years. A virtual ban on foreign travel was imposed early in 1969.

In most cases, the property of refugees, including apartments and vehicles, has already been confiscated through administrative procedures.

3 Nations Sign Pact On N. Pacific Whaling

TOKYO, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Japan, the United States and the Soviet Union signed an agreement here today on North Pacific whaling for the coming season, the Japanese Foreign Ministry announced.

Under the agreement the three countries will be allowed to catch a total of 1,308 fin whales and 4,710 sei whales during the season.

The quota allotted to Japan consists of 568 fin whales and 3,132 sei whales, to the United States 40 fin whales and 51 sei whales, and to the Soviet Union 700 fin whales and 1,527 sei whales.

Russians Say Venus Probe Was a Success

MOSCOW, Dec. 16 (AP).—Soviet scientists said today their Venus-7 space probe "successfully completed" its four-month voyage, but they indicated that the craft had failed to make a soft landing.

The Soviet news agency, Tass, reported on the unmanned mission.

During a 35-minute radio transmission as the craft fell into the Venusian atmosphere, Tass said, "it poured out a continuous stream of new information to the space center." No details on the "new information" were released.

Previous Soviet Venus probes have relayed information for up to 96 minutes as they descended. Venus-7 apparently was destroyed by the atmosphere's extreme pressure and temperature, as the previous craft were.

All four Soviet Venus probes failed to touch the planet's surface in operating condition.

The earlier Soviet Venus mission measured the planet's temperature at about 500 degrees centigrade (918 degrees Fahrenheit) and its atmospheric pressure at more than 100 times that on earth.

As usual in the Soviet space program, today's official report did not admit that any aspect of the mission had failed.

Tass said, "Invaluable data" relayed by the instrument-packed capsule will be "thoroughly analyzed, summed up and processed."

In another space feat, the Russians today launched an unmanned sputnik, Cosmos-387 into earth orbit, the official news agency Tass said.

Negro to Direct Virginia Draft; First in Nation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (WP).—Ernest D. Fears, athletic director of Norfolk State College, has been chosen to direct Virginia's Selective Service System, becoming the nation's first Negro to head a state draft program. Mr. Fears, 33, is a former military policeman.

Officials of the national Selective Service System, commenting on the appointment, said: "We are very pleased."

They said the choice of Mr. Fears conforms with a national effort by Curtis W. Tarr, the nation's Selective Service director since last April, to find state draft chiefs who are younger and more experienced with young people than those named in the past, and to find them, when possible, from outside the professional military.

But they credited Mr. Fears's selection entirely to Gov. Linwood Holton, who vowed in his inaugural address last January to make Virginia a model of race relations.

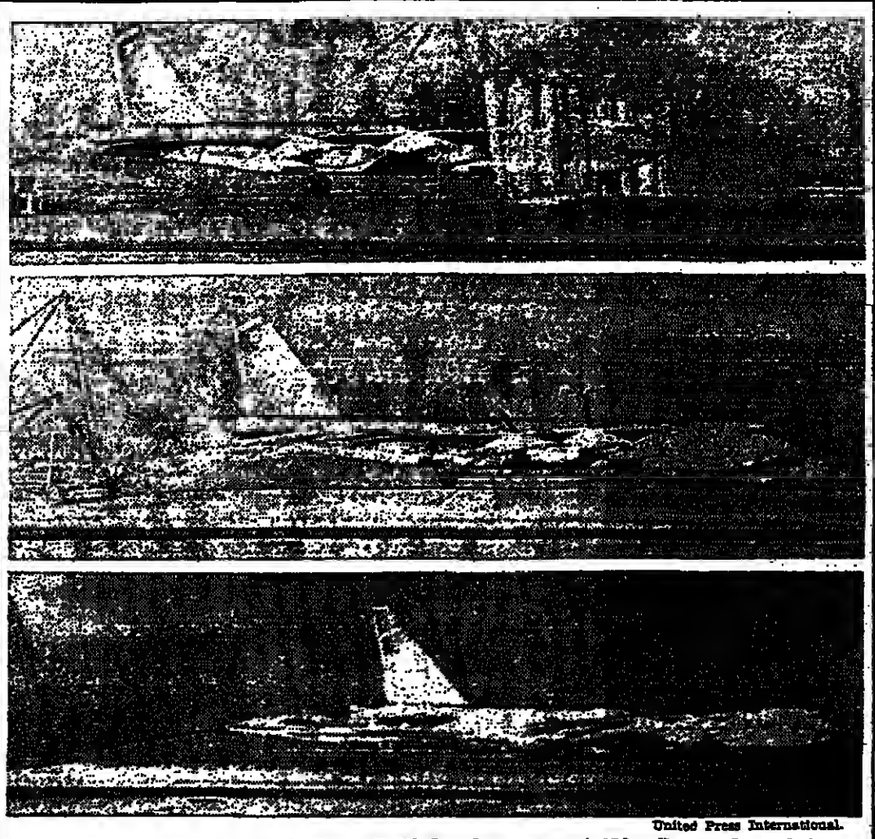
Mr. Fears will succeed Navy Capt. Charles L. Kessler, 68.

U.S. Returns 48,000 Acres To Taos Indians

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Declaring that the United States finally was correcting a half-century of injustice, President Nixon signed a bill yesterday restoring to the Taos Pueblo Indians of New Mexico their sacred Blue Lake lands.

Mr. Nixon said that when the United States seized the 48,000 acres surrounding Blue Lake in 1906, without compensation, to create the Carson National Forest, "an injustice was done and after all these years Congress has returned the land to whom it belongs."

The President signed the bill in the White House before an audience that included a delegation of Taos Indians in tribal dress.



United Press International.

HOLD THAT TIGER—An Air Force B-52 bomber roars at 130 miles an hour into an emergency runway arrester during a test at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif. The device, built by the All-American Engineering Co., brought the plane to a halt in 1,200 feet. Made of nylon, the plane net is in the final phase of testing before being set up at the end of military runways to prevent aircraft from shooting beyond strips.

Britain Seeks 8-Year Period

(Continued from Page 1)

tive of the force of the real political will within the French government for Common Market enlargement, something which has been blocked twice before by Paris.

Mr. Rippon has already made it clear that one of the main reasons for the request for a safety clause is the need to appease a public and a Parliament increasingly wary of the possible effects of the shock of Common Market entry on the British economy.

The one proposal put forward today by Mr. Rippon, which is likely to be rejected outright by the Common Market, is the low level—only 15 percent after five years—of Britain's contribution to the common budget. This would be lower than Britain's projected gross national product as a percentage of the total in an enlarged market and the Six, themselves, are considering something on the order of 20 percent.

While Mr. Rippon was speaking in the House of Commons, the British government sent the Common Market a confidential five-page document explaining its latest proposals.

It argues that by paying 20 percent of the total budgetary outlay, Britain would be contributing proportionally much more than West Germany, the market's richest member.

The document describes Britain's proposals as representing a "reasonable point on which to conclude [the negotiations].

This is certainly not likely to be the view of the six existing members of the European community.

It is clear that over the months to come, the entry talks are going to be centered on discussions of how much is to be lost and how much to be gained—in terms of dollars and cents—a fer cry from the political significance of the whole enterprise.

U.S. Trade Bill Called Dead

(Continued from Page 1)

mental foreign aid package that also programs more money for Israel, South Korea and other aid programs.

Sen. Mike Gravel, D., Alaska, and Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, prolonged debate on the measure for nine hours yesterday, maintaining that the aid to Cambodia raised the possibility of another Vietnam.

Next on the Senate's schedule was a possible filibuster in which some senators hoped to block the administration proposal for $210 million more in U.S. funds to aid private development of a supersonic transport plane. The House, as expected, approved the $210-million grant yesterday.

In other Capitol Hill action:

● The House Rules Committee yesterday cleared Mr. Nixon's $1.5-billion school desegregation bill, setting the stage for possible House passage later in the week.

A favorable House vote, which is thought probable, would pave the way for a pre-adjournment face-off in the Senate over the measure, the one major new form of federal aid to education that Mr. Nixon has proposed.

● Senate-House conference negotiators, bucking White House and auto-industry pressures, agreed today on legislation requiring Detroit to produce virtually pollution-free cars by 1975. The agreement was reached after nearly two months of wrangling.

● The House Rules Committee approved yesterday a resolution to pay the costs of a Boston office for Speaker John W. McCormack's first two years in retirement. Mr. McCormack, 78, who did not run for re-election this year, will go out of office after this session ends. The legislation does not require Senate approval.

Tanks, Copters Crush Riots In Polish Seaport of Gdansk

(Continued from Page 1)

have been suspended because of "bad weather." Rail traffic into the riot-torn city has been suspended.

This correspondent drove to within 50 miles of Gdansk this afternoon but was stopped at Paslek by a courteous, though adamant, police patrol. "Gdansk is closed. You will have to go back to Warsaw," one of the officers said.

How long will it be closed? "You can try again tomorrow," he said. Was there any place nearby to spend the night? "You must return to Warsaw. We have called to say you will be returning past the checkpoints," was the reply.

Long convoys of empty police buses and trucks rumbled by the roadblock into Gdansk. There was no military traffic of any significance on the road, however, and cities and villages along the 200-mile route from the capital seemed normal.

First reports of the rioting, which may have wide political repercussions here, were said to have come from wireless operators on West German ships in Gdansk harbor reporting to their home office.

Gdansk television was cut off from the national grid to allow local Communist party officials to broadcast appeals.

Rumors of the fighting reached Warsaw Monday night. There have been additional reports since of strikes and unrest in other Polish cities, although none severe enough to lead to clashes.

Polish authorities apparently had expected trouble last weekend after announcing nationwide price increases for meat and many other consumer products. They were part of a major readjustment of retail prices intended to ease shortages and to redirect buying habits.

While the price increases were coupled with reductions in the cost of some commodities, Polish shoppers remained preoccupied only with the rises.

The extent and severity of the food-price rises caught most Poles by surprise. In Gdansk they apparently triggered deeper resentment over the loss of some worker benefits being replaced by new incentives in a recently introduced reform program.

Gdansk's violence recalled the 1956 Poznan riots, when 53 persons died and 300 were wounded in clashes with police. The Poznan riots also were attributed to "hooligans and adventurers."

They followed a long period of repression in Poland featuring collectivization of farms and government actions against the nation's powerful Catholic Church.

The Poznan riots were followed by a period of liberalization and the emergence of the current Communist party chief, Wladyslaw Gomulka.

The Price Rises

VIENNA, Dec. 16.—Food prices were raised from 15 to 35 percent—which in itself was enough to cause widespread anger just when the population was trying desperately to scrape together a bit of extra provisions for the coming Christmas holiday. To add to the burden, the government also announced a big increase in the prices of coal and of clothing just as Poland's deep-freeze winter was casting its heaviest pall on the country.

The government announced that it had mobilized the nation's transportation authorities and wholesale enterprises to assure that "sufficient supplies" of food would reach the stores when they open tomorrow morning.

Anti-Hoarding Appeal

An urgent appeal against hoarding was broadcast over national and local radio stations. This only tended to confirm that, despite the shortages and higher prices, the population had begun a run on the stores.

It was apparently when the stocks of food and other necessities in Gdansk were exhausted by midmorning Monday that the rioting broke out.

A Polish broadcaster in Gdansk gave a graphic eyewitness account of the violence—salted heavily with the official line that it was caused only by "hooligans" and that ordinary workers could be heard "grinding their teeth in anger" over the outbreak.

"Rowdies attacked the militia [police]," the announcer reported. "Murders have been committed on police and innocent civilians. In a blind rage, public buildings were set on fire and demolished. Cars, trucks, stores and kiosks were destroyed. The losses can be estimated in many millions of zlotys.

Painful Losses

"Working people of Gdansk! Do not let yourselves be incited by provocateurs and irresponsible inciters. In Gdansk, where after terrible wartime devastation it was necessary to rebuild everything from the ground, every destroyed house or shop is an all the more painful loss."

He was referring of course to the fact that the ancient port city, having been almost totally destroyed by the retreating Nazis, had been rebuilt by the postwar Communist regime, with careful detail, to its former medieval beauty.

In promising more food supplies the government may have correctly prescribed a short-range cure, for the shortages have caused widespread bitterness and unrest. Last summer housewives sacked a supermarket in Katowice, which, with its heavy population of highly paid miners and steel workers, is considered the wealthiest city in Poland. To stave off possible worker reaction there, Mr. Gomulka a few days ago promised the Katowice population more meat.

But these emergency measures will not offer a final solution to the bitterness of the population. For the regime did not offer any indication that it might reconsider the drastic price rises, which will dig deeply into the pockets of workers whose average pay is the equivalent of only $80 to $100 a month.

There were indications that the price rises had touched off protests and strikes in parts of the country outside the Gdansk area. The government's reaction has been to threaten the severest possible action against any repetition of the Gdansk rioting.

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Poles to Broaden Policy on Letting Germans Leave

MUNICH, Dec. 16 (AP).—Polish authorities have agreed to broaden their emigration policy to consider those ethnic Germans who want to leave but do not have relatives in the West, the West German Red Cross said today.

Until now, only those ethnic Germans joining relatives in West Germany could leave, a Red Cross spokesman said.

He said the new policy was agreed on during negotiations between the Polish and German Red Cross in Warsaw. The talks arose from the Bonn-Warsaw treaty that fixed the Oder-Neisse line as Poland's western boundary.

West German negotiators got a Polish understanding that steps would be taken to solve the problem of Germans remaining in the 40,000 square miles of former German Reich now incorporated into Poland.

Bonn officials have estimated there are more than a million ethnic Germans who want to leave. Poland considers them Poles and numbers them in the tens of thousands.

Witness Says Order Was to Raze My Lai

Describes Assault On Nearby Village

FORT BENNING, Ga., Dec. 16 (AP).—A 23-year-old former private testified at the court-martial of 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr. today that he saw the nude bodies of ten women in an unnamed village north of My Lai where Lt. Calley is accused of murdering 102 unarmed men, women and children.

"Was there any indication of how they might have died?" Leonard Gonzalez of Richmond, Calif., was asked.

"Yes sir," he answered.

"What was that indication?"

"It was a canister round of an M-79 grenade launcher."

Mr. Gonzalez, who was not in Lt. Calley's platoon, said that he and several others went to a cluster of houses just north of My Lai after receiving a briefing the day before by the company commander, Capt. Ernest Medina.

Nature of Mission

Like other defense witnesses, Mr. Gonzalez said that his impression of the mission was:

"To clean out the whole village. To wipe out anything we saw; to kill everything that moved."

He drew his platoon's route, skirting My Lai 4 and going to the north, on a map. He said that he thought the area was My Lai 5, a group of houses not far to the east.

"Did you see any bodies that had been shot?" defense attorney Richard Ker asked the witness.

"I saw 25 bodies," he said.

"Did you see some other bodies?"

Mr. Gonzalez pointed to the area to the north and said that he saw ten bodies, all of women.

Sentence Reduced

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 16 (AP).—A Marine, Pvt. Michael Schwarz, convicted of premeditated murder in the deaths of 12 Vietnamese civilians, has had his sentence reduced from life to a dishonorable discharge and a year at hard labor, his attorney announced yesterday.

Attorney James E. McLaughlin said that he was not satisfied with the reduced sentence and that he would continue to press for "full exoneration."

Franco Moves For Support

(Continued from Page 1)

Catalan people over the weekend was distributed in the capital last night.

The manifesto was signed by Catalan writers, artists, professors, actors, movie and stage directors and other intellectuals who were in the sit-in at Montserrat monastery in defiance of police orders.

The manifesto denounced the government for "continuing to apply repressive legislation initiated more than 30 years ago during the Civil War."

France Urges Mercy

PARIS, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—The French government today made clear that it was pressing Spanish authorities to spare the lives of Basque nationalists awaiting the verdict of the military court in Burgos.

As millions of workers throughout France today staged a brief protest strike against the trial, government spokesman Leo Hamon told reporters after a cabinet meeting that nobody could doubt that France was acting on humanitarian grounds.

Peru Asks Clemency

LIMA, Dec. 16 (AP).—Peruvian President Juan Velasco yesterday called on Gen. Franco to respect the lives of the 16 Basques.

Picasso Museum Opening Delay

PARIS, Dec. 16 (AP).—Persons close to Pablo Picasso said today that he had let it be known he was opposed to the inauguration of a Picasso museum in Barcelona on Friday because of the Burgos trial. Picasso himself was not available for comment.

The museum has been open to the public, but the official inauguration, set Friday, has been canceled. It was to have coincided with an exhibition of some 800 works that Picasso's relatives in Barcelona had donated to the city last year.

U.K. Labor Party in Plea

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP).—Britain's opposition Labor party today urged clemency for the 16 Basques. The party's national executive committee also called on the Spanish government to grant to all Spaniards full political and trade union freedom.

Greece, Romania Sign Trade Pact

ATHENS, Dec. 16 (AP).—Greece and Romania signed a five-year trade agreement yesterday calling for $30 million in exchanges in the first year, the Ministry of Commerce announced today.

Under the accord, Romanian exports to Greece will amount to about $16 million during 1971. Greek exports in the same period will total $14 million.

Greek exports will include olives, citrus fruits, raisins, cotton, and cotton textiles, raw hides, household appliances and plastics. Greek imports from Romania will include wood, paper pulp, agricultural machinery, power equipment, cattle and meat products, polyethylene and oil products.

Viet Cong Mark Anniversa[illegible] With Bomb Attacks in Sai[illegible]

SAIGON, Dec. 16 (AP).—American soldiers were the targets of two bomb attacks here today in the worst wave of terrorism this year.

The Viet Cong have called for stepped-up attacks against U.S. installations over the next few days to mark three historic Communist anniversaries, including the tenth anniversary Sunday of the founding of the Viet Cong.

Bombs or grenades have hit in or near three U.S. military billets in the past two nights.

In one of today's attacks, a terrorist threw a hand grenade at a drink stand outside a U.S. Navy Seabee (construction battalion) billet, killing three Vietnamese and wounding 15 Americans and 15 Vietnamese. The attacker escaped.

Three hours later a bomb exploded in the lobby of Thorne Hall, a U.S. officers' billet in the same area. An American duty officer apparently was killed, a Vietnamese desk clerk wounded and at least two Americans buried under debris.

Lobby Caves In

The entire lobby caved in, and all the lights in the building were blown out.

Both billets were near Tan Son Nhut air base in the northwestern section of Saigon, where many American military compounds are located.

Reports reaching Saigon said 26 Vietnamese were killed and 90 wounded by two explosions Monday night that ripped through a crowd of 500 people in a Mekong delta village 44 miles southwest of Saigon. Earlier reports had put the casualty toll at 17 killed and 87 wounded.

Only small clashes were reported throughout South Vietnam during the past 24 hours.

Cambodian Fighting

In Cambodia, 2,500 South Vietnamese paratroopers drove deep into Cambodia in an effort to break a North Vietnamese stranglehold on the country's northern front.

"The aim of the operation is to relieve the pressure on the Cambodian provincial capital of Kompong Cham," South Vietnamese military headquarters said.

Kompong Cham, Cambodia's third-largest city, has been under siege for several months. It lies along Route 7 on the western bank of the Mekong river, 47 miles northeast of Phnom Penh and 120 miles northwest of Saigon.

A communiqué said the paratroopers met little resistance in the initial stages.

Air Casualties

The U.S. command said two observation helicopters were lost yesterday to enemy ground fire, one a mile south of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and the other 98 miles east-northeast of Saigon. Two crewmen were wounded in the first crash and three in [illegible] ond, the command said.

U.S. officials also repo[illegible] American killed, when [illegible] helicopter was hit by enemy [illegible] fire 38 miles southwest o[illegible] Tri. The aircraft suffere[illegible] damage but did not cra[illegible] said.

In Manila, the U.S. N[illegible] today that six American n[illegible] sonnel and four Filipino e[illegible] of the ship-repair facility [illegible] Bay were presumed killed [illegible] crash of a courier plane [illegible] Gulf of Tonkin off Vietn[illegible]

Douglas B. Hegd[illegible]

Hanoi Rejec[illegible] Ex-POW's Pl[illegible] To See Priso[illegible]

PARIS, Dec. 16 (AP). [illegible] B. Hegdahl, a former p[illegible] war in North Vietnam [illegible] liberated in 1969, tod[illegible] North Vietnamese of[illegible] grant him a visa to g[illegible] visit comrades still held [illegible]

"All my proposals we[illegible] ed," he told newsmen [illegible] ing the North Vietnam[illegible] delegation, where he had [illegible] celved for about 90 minu[illegible]

Mr. Hegdahl said tha[illegible] proposed going with the [illegible] all the prisoners being [illegible] a delegation of Americ[illegible] with a television crew [illegible] The North Vietnamese [illegible] to all of the proposals.

Mr. Hegdahl said th[illegible] 100 pounds and spent 13[illegible] solitary confinement b[illegible] time he was taken p[illegible] April 6, 1967, and whe[illegible] released on Aug. 4, 1968.

Russia Warns U.S. Again[illegible] New Raids on North Viet[illegible]

MOSCOW, Dec. 17 (Thursday) (UPI).—The Soviet government today officially warned the United States against expanded air raids on North Vietnam by stating it would "draw appropriate conclusions" from any such attacks.

The official government statement did not say or suggest what actions Russia would take in the event the United States used its power against North Vietnam, as President Nixon has announced it may to protect American troops in the South.

But, clearly referring to the resumption of U.S. air raids, it said such "provocations will lead to an even greater complication of the situation in Southeast Asia and the Far East."

Communist Demands

The official statement, circulated this morning shortly after midnight by the Tass news agency, reaffirmed Soviet support for Vietnamese Communist demands that U.S. troops withdraw totally and unconditionally from Vietnam. It continued:

"The Soviet government will draw appropriate conclusions from the new provocations and threats to expand aggression against the fraternal socialist state—the Democratic Republic of [North] Vietnam.

"It should be clear that a continuation of provocations against [North] Vietnam, attempts to carry out new military threats against the peoples of Indochina will lead to an even greater complication of the situation in Southeast Asia and the Far East," the statement said.

"Responsibility for such a turn of events will rest entirely with the government of the United States of America," it added.

Dispelling any doubts its brief new policy statement had reference to the new bombing option announced last week by Mr. Nixon as a possibility, the Soviet message said:

"The recent barbaric raids by American aviation on populated localities in the D.R.V. as well as the latest speech by the United States President containing direct threats to resume bombings of the sovereign and independent state—North Vietnam—cannot but evoke wrathful condemnation by all those who treasure the interests of peace and the security of the peoples."

The Russians said they viewed a rallying appeal issued Dec. 10 by the Vietnamese Communists as "an important step" in Vietn[illegible]

It said U.S. military e[illegible] Laos and Cambodia as [illegible] barbaric war against th[illegible] tion of South Vietnam" and have "created even [illegible] ficulties for the search f[illegible] ful settlement in Indoch[illegible]

The Soviet Union has [illegible] two increases in mater[illegible] nancial aid to the Nort[illegible] ese war effort since las[illegible]

While the kinds and [illegible] aid are never specified [illegible] sians said the decisions [illegible] creases in June and in t[illegible] been motivated by expan[illegible] U.S. war effort in Sout[illegible]

Searchers Fail Swiss Envoy in [illegible]

RIO DE JANEIRO, De[illegible] ters).—A major operati[illegible] ture the kidnappers of [illegible] bassador Giovanni Buch[illegible] suburb was called off [illegible] a security services spok[illegible]

He indicated that th[illegible] —mounted after report[illegible] kidnappers' hideout [illegible] found in the Alto de [illegible] area—was apparently f[illegible]

Helicopters, police an[illegible] army and navy perso[illegible] in the search. The [illegible] said that homes in the [illegible] searched with no succe[illegible]

Uruguay Lifts Curbs

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 16 (AP).—The Uruguayan government has lifted a ban on leftist political parties and restored the right of free assembly in the country.

WEATH[illegible]

	C	F	
ALGARVE	10	50	[illegible]
AMSTERDAM	5	41	[illegible]
ANKARA	—9	15	[illegible]
ATHENS	11	52	[illegible]
BEIRUT	9	48	[illegible]
BELGRADE	0	32	[illegible]
BERLIN	1	34	[illegible]
BRUSSELS	5	41	[illegible]
BUDAPEST	—5	21	[illegible]
CAIRO	8	46	[illegible]
CASABLANCA	5	41	[illegible]
COPENHAGEN	4	39	[illegible]
COSTA D' SOL	13	55	[illegible]
DUBLIN	9	48	[illegible]
EDINBURGH	7	45	[illegible]
FLORENCE	8	46	[illegible]
FRANKFURT	4	39	[illegible]
GENEVA	2	36	[illegible]
HELSINKI	—6	21	[illegible]
ISTANBUL	7	45	[illegible]
LAS PALMAS	16	61	[illegible]
LISBON	9	48	[illegible]
LONDON	5	41	[illegible]
MADRID	4	39	[illegible]
MILAN	4	39	[illegible]
MONTREAL	—14	7	[illegible]
MOSCOW	—6	21	[illegible]
MUNICH	0	32	[illegible]
NEW YORK	0	32	[illegible]
NICE	13	55	[illegible]
OSLO	—5	23	[illegible]
PARIS	4	39	[illegible]
PRAGUE	1	34	[illegible]
ROME	10	50	[illegible]
SOFIA	—3	27	[illegible]
STOCKHOLM	2	36	[illegible]
TEL AVIV	7	45	[illegible]
TUNIS	11	52	[illegible]
VENICE	7	45	[illegible]
VIENNA	4	39	[illegible]
WARSAW	1	34	[illegible]
WASHINGTON	5	41	[illegible]
ZURICH	7	34	[illegible]

(U.S., Canadian temperatures at 1700 GMT, others at [illegible]

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ew and GOP Governors t It 'Eyeball to Eyeball'

By David S. Broder

ALLEY, Idaho, Dec. -Vice-President Spiro ted his campaign tactical Republican gov- almost three hours to- merged to tell newsmen reason to change his approach.

feel I have conducted campaign that parti- ures any change," he meeting with 21 GOP tives.

the governors had been his campaign tactics last eir criticism was fueled Mr. Agnew made at et last night—remarks Tom McCall of Oregon rotten, bigoted little d others called "nega- defensive."

mpt to Divide'

nt, Mr. Agnew told mpaign is necessarily to divide the voters y," adding that "when o fight the establish- there is only one way

he governors to stop cuses and rationaliza- e election, which cost the GOP a net loss of 11 state houses. Even when it "masquerades as constructive criticism," he said, that process can "mandate changes in strategy which could be conducive to further weakening.

"I, for one, am not ready to accept the analysis of columnists and commentators who are our ideological antagonists," he said.

Mr. Agnew conceded at today's press conference that "several governors had been rather upset with some of the things I said last night," and that the criticism of his rhetoric alternated in the meeting with charges that "communication between the White House and the state capitols has almost become non-existent," as one governor put it.

Mr. Agnew conceded on the second point and agreed to ask President Nixon to centralize federal-state liaison operations in the Vice-President's office, rather than continuing the present "diffusion of contacts" through the White House staff.

Originally Had Role

Mr. Agnew was originally entrusted by the President with the chief liaison role but criticism has mounted in recent months that he was spending little time on that job.

He told newsmen today that "it has become obvious to me in recent months that the good intentions . . . had not been achieved as dramatically as we expected."

Mr. Agnew's concession on this point, and his explanation of his speech last night and campaign rhetoric softened the anger of several of the governors. Gov. McCall, the most outspoken critic, said: "The Vice-President showed a lot of poise and maturity" in what he called "the most genuine eyeball-to-eyeball meeting I've ever seen."

Operation res 2,400 of Blood

, Ill., Dec. 16 (AP).— ering from hemophilia n open-heart operation at required the dona- pints of blood. a is characterized by of blood to clot.

Warren C. Jyrch, 50, ery for nine hours for ment of a defective with an artificial one. rted to be in a satis- dition afterward.

geons, blood specialists octors were present for n.

ed blood was required stillation of what is yoprecipitate, the fac- blood which helps it name is derived from of removing the factor, es freezing the blood. vest chapter of the emophilia Foundation seven-month campaign ns of blood to Mr. rk for the Rock Is- d.

Fuel Oil Men Strike in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP).—The city's unionized fuel oil drivers went on strike today, posing the threat of heatless apartment buildings in freezing December weather. Many apartment buildings have reserves of oil for only one or two days.

The strike over wage disputes was expected to idle tank truck drivers, terminal employees and oil burner servicemen. Affected by the walkout were all five boroughs of New York City, and adjacent areas.

Associated Press.

PRECOCIOUS MEGALOMANIA—The thing at left was chosen by Sandra Mannon, 2, of Philadelphia, as a Christmas present. Sandra's eyes may have been bigger than her arms. She's having a hard time lifting the rag doll, but wait till she tries to put it in her stocking.

3 Left Hotel After Midnight —Was Hughes One of Them?

LAS VEGAS, Dec. 16 (UPI).—A man who said he was hired by a personal secretary to Howard Hughes testified yesterday he saw a man taken from the Desert Inn Hotel Thanksgiving Eve, Nov. 25, by two men who held him up under the arms.

Levane N. Forsythe, a contracting engineer from Torrance, Calif., appeared as a witness for Robert A. Maheu, who is fighting his dismissal as the billionaire's director of Nevada operations.

Mr. Forsythe said he heard someone call out for Mr. Maheu as the party moved across the parking lot.

Hired to Stand Guard

Mr. Forsythe, who did not specifically identify the man being taken from the hotel as Mr. Hughes, said he was hired by J.L. Crawford, one of Mr. Hughes's five secretaries. The witness said he was ordered to stand guard with seven or eight other men in the Desert Inn parking lot at 1:45 a.m.

"At about 1:50 I observed three gentlemen coming from the north side of the Desert Inn," he testified.

"I saw two men, tall in stature, with one man in the center. They were holding up the man in the center. They had their hands under his arms. The gentleman in the center either had on a topcoat, raincoat or bathrobe."

Mr. Forsythe said that when the trio approached a car in the lot, "I heard a person ask for Mr. Bob Maheu or Pat Hyland." Mr. Hyland is head of Hughes Aircraft Co.

Mr. Forsythe, who said he made a statement to sheriff's deputies, was paid $500 for the job. The Sheriff's Department raided the Hughes penthouse the following Sunday amid reports authorities believed Mr. Hughes was kidnapped. The billionaire is said to be in the Bahamas now.

'Laughing Stock of World'

The chief counsel for the Hughes Tool Co., which wants to fire Mr. Maheu, said during the morning session that all parties concerned were going to be "the laughing stock of the world" if they did not end the public battle over control of the Hughes empire in Nevada.

Chester W. Davis, a New York lawyer who has represented Mr. Hughes for years, called for a conclusion of the courtroom hearing into whether Hughes Tool had the authority to fire Mr. Maheu.

Two veteran handwriting experts have given diametrically opposed testimony about whether Mr. Hughes's signature on a proxy authorizing Mr. Maheu's dismissal was genuine.

Among Opponents of Vietnam Policies

Senator Says Army Spied on U.S. Officials

By Ken W. Clawson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (WP).—Army intelligence was accused yesterday of spying on Democratic Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, former Republican Gov. Otto Kerner, Democratic Rep. Abner Mikva and 800 other civilians in Illinois during the last two years.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C., chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, told the Senate the charges were made by a former Army intelligence agent who operated out of a Chicago field office from June, 1969, through last June. The agent, who subsequently was identified as John M. O'Brien, of Evanston, Ill., will appear before Sen. Ervin's subcommittee in February.

Sen. Ervin demanded the Army fully explain its domestic spying operations and give assurances it would immediately stop them.

On the basis of Mr. O'Brien's accusations, Sen. Ervin said of spying on Illinois political figures, "The Army investigated these men during their campaigns for office and while they were in office . . . Apparently anyone who in the Army's definition was 'left of center' was a prospective candidate for political surveillance."

Army General Counsel Robert E. Jordan 3d said the Defense Department is "gravely concerned" about the allegations and is investigating them.

He said that "current policy" prohibits collection of this type of information. He added that new policies issued during the last two years confined intelligence activities to a narrow scope that prohibits gathering information on political activities or political leaders.

Sen. Ervin qualified his presentation of Mr. O'Brien's charges by telling the Senate that he had new information, "which, if true, gives yet more details of the military intelligence activities that have been directed at the American people." He added, "I certainly hope that the information . . . is not true."

It was learned that Sen. Ervin received Mr. O'Brien's letter last Wednesday in which the former staff sergeant said his intelligence duties changed from strictly military functions to investigations of anyone—including elected officials on all levels—who espoused discontent with military involvement in Southeast Asia or opposed the Nixon administration's domestic policies.

Mr. O'Brien said copies of the information were sent to Fort Holabird, Md., an intelligence collection point that has been a target of Sen. Ervin for the last year. Mr. O'Brien said his superiors justified the work on grounds that civilian intelligence units did not have enough personnel.

Mr. O'Brien said that from June 1969 until his honorable discharge as a staff sergeant last June:

"My entire effort as a military intelligence agent was directed toward the offensive activities conducted by the Army involving collection of information pertaining to individuals and organizations decreed by the Army to be subversive in nature."

According to Mr. O'Brien, the officials he named were among 800 persons on whom the 113th Military Intelligence Group kept dossiers. He said the records were called "the subversive file."

Mr. O'Brien said the file comprised 120 feet of manila folders in four file drawers and was kept at Region 1 Headquarters, at 2231 W. Howard St., in Chicago.

Chafee Orders Navy to Seek Racial Equality

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP).—Secretary of the Navy John H. Chafee has told his commanders that troubled race relations "can no longer be swept under the rug."

Mr. Chafee said yesterday the Navy is establishing race relations programs throughout the service, and announced the appointment of a special assistant for equal opportunity.

At present, he said, only slightly more than one-half of 1 percent of the Navy's officers are black. In the Marine Corps, the figure is 1 percent.

"While even these low percentages represent considerable progress in recent years, it is evident that we have a long way to go before our efforts to promote equal opportunity begin to bear real fruit," Mr. Chafee said.

Toward that goal, the Navy plans several moves, including the establishment of more reserve officer training programs at predominantly black colleges, Mr. Chafee said. Only one black school, Prairie View in Texas, has a Navy ROTC program.

$500,000 Rolls Away

HOUSTON, Dec. 16 (AP).—A Neiman Marcus Co. delivery van carrying an estimated $500,000 worth of goods—mostly furs—was stolen yesterday after its driver alighted for a delivery. He told police a car drove up and a man from it jumped into the truck and drove away, followed by the car.

Keogh Resigns As Nixon's Top Speech Writer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—James Keogh resigned today as President Nixon's chief speech writer, saying he has decided to return to journalism.

Mr. Keogh, 54, head of the President's speech-writing team since Mr. Nixon took office, told him: "It has been one of the great experiences of my life to have served on your staff since you were nominated for the presidency in August, 1968."

The White House announced that Ray Price, 40, special assistant to the President and another speech writer, will take over as head of Mr. Nixon's research and writing staff.

Mr. Price has a reputetion of being slightly more liberal than Mr. Keogh. Mr. Keogh had been assistant managing editor of Time.

an Asks New Probe

mocrats on House Panel Douglas of Wrongdoing

By Thomas J. Foley

TON, Dec. 16.—The emocratic majority of bcommittee that in- upreme Court Justice Douglas said yesterday und no evidence that d with gamblers, ad- lution or misused his cticing law.

an member, Rep. Ed- inson of Michigan, minority dissent that tic majority closed the before all the evi-

d Republican member nan group, Rep. Wil- ch of Ohio, declined r report.

uglas told a news con- y that he intended to e Supreme Court and it he regarded the im- natter as closed.

-haired jurist said that de all his files freely the House committee. t has "performed its l duties . . . I will try to perform mine as a he court," he said.

rom a statement, after ood up and walked out rence room.

rity report linked Jus- with the CIA in one ties studied by the sub- It indicated that two ted with Justice Doug- minican Republic liter- —Sacha Volman and nutter—had some con- the CIA.

But the report was hazy on this incident because CIA director Richard Helms refused to hand over to subcommittee investigators a secret memorandum dealing with the case.

[The Washington Star said today that Mr. Douglas took "special steps" in 1966 to warn Joan Bosch, former Dominican president, not to deal with the man he believed to be on the CIA's payroll. The subcommitee, the newspaper said, has in its files letters showing that Mr. Douglas had become aware by that year of possible CIA connection with a project to promote literacy among Dominican adults through Mr. Volman, a Romanian refugee who had been a long-time political ally of Mr. Bosch. The literacy project had been financed by the Parvin Foundation and the U.S. government.]

The majority report absolving Justice Douglas of impeachment charges was branded a "whitewash" by House minority leader Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R., Mich., whose allegations against the justice prompted the House judiciary subcommittee inquiry. He said that documents included in the report condemn his conduct and cry for more searching inquiry."

Both Rep. Hutchinson, whose report called for "a more exhaustive investigation," and Rep. Ford said that no final conclusions could be made until the evidence had been tested under oath with cross-examination permitted.

The subcommittee's majority report was signed by the chairman of the full committee, Rep. Emanuel Celler, and two Republicans, Rep. Jack Brooks of Tennessee and Rep. Byron Rogers of Florida. Their recommendation against impeaching Justice Douglas was made public two weeks ago.

Celler Statement

In a separate statement, Rep. Celler said that interrogation of witnesses under oath was unnecessary. Staff interviews, he said, were supported by evidence in documents and were not contradicted by other potential witnesses.

Rep. Louis Wyman, R., N.H., who sponsored legislation to set up a select committee to study the charges against Justice Douglas, has said that he will introduce a similar resolution as soon as the new Congress convenes next month.

The majority report documented Mr. Douglas's ties with the Albert Parvin Foundation from 1960 until he resigned his $12,000-a-year position as its president in May, 1969. It showed that the institution was under the scrutiny of first the FBI and then the Internal Revenue Service almost from its inception because most of its resources stemmed from its share of receipts from a first mortgage on a Las Vegas gambling casino.

© Los Angeles Times

Recount ects Curtis

, Maine, Dec. 16 (NYT). eth M. Curtis offi- re-election yesterday ayed recount showed defeated his Republi- t. Attorney General win, by 500 votes. Mr. ded defeat.

had asked for the re the polls closed on it did not begin until tight race had ended only 890 votes sepa- Democratic and Repub- ates.

nt figures showed the governor with 163,078 r. Erwin with 162,578— margin for the gover- lected for a second rm. M. Erwin will w term as attorney month, having been by Republicans, who majority in the new

Mistrial Motion Planned Monday In Tate Case

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Superior Court Judge Charles H. Older yesterday ordered that the Tate murder trial resume Monday after a two-week break. A newly appointed attorney said he would move then for a mistrial for one of the women defendants, Leslie Van Houten.

Maxwell Keith, appointed to represent Miss Van Houten after the disappearance of one of her attorneys, Ronald Hughes, said that he would ask that her case be severed from that of Charles Manson and two other female defendants and a mistrial be declared.

Mr. Keith said that if Judge Older denied his motion, he was prepared to proceed on her behalf, with Deputy District Attorney Vincent Bugliosi beginning the final arguments to the jury in the six-month old trial.

Mr. Keith would not disclose the reasons he intended to advance for a mistrial for Miss Van Houten. He said he felt he had been given sufficient time to read up on the 18,000-page transcript of the case.

Obituaries

Edoardo Weiss, Introduced Psychoanalysis in Italy, 81

CHICAGO, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Dr. Edoardo Weiss, 81, who introduced psychoanalysis in Italy and had practiced here since 1941, died Monday.

Dr. Weiss, a native of Trieste, studied medicine at the University of Vienna. Before receiving his M.D. in 1914, he had undergone his training analysis with Dr. Paul Federn and had become a member of the Vienna Psychoanalytical Society.

In World War I he served as a physician in the Austrian Army. In 1918 he became head of the male section of the Psychiatric Hospital in Trieste, which after the war became part of Italy.

While practicing psychiatry there he wrote "Elementi de Psicoanalisi," which appeared in 1931 with an introduction by Freud.

Founded Italian Society

In that year Dr. Weiss moved to Rome and founded the Italian Psychoanalytical Society. His "Agorafobia" was published in 1936.

In 1939 Dr. Weiss came to the United States, where he worked first as a psychoanalyst at the Menninger Institute in Topeka, Kan. He joined the staff of the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis in 1941, and also engaged in private practice.

He lectured at psychiatric hospitals and universities and was a visiting professor in the psychiatry department at Marquette University from 1951 to 1961.

His more recent publications include "Principles of Psychodynamics" (1950), "The Structure and Dynamics of the Human Mind" (1960) and "Agoraphobia in the Light of Ego Psychology" (1964).

He continued active in the practice until his final illness.

Clarence W. Mendell

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Mr. Clarence W. Mendell, 87, a Latin scholar and former dean of Yale College, died Monday. He had been on the Yale faculty for 45 years until his retirement in 1952.

Although in his undergraduate days at Yale he did not make any of the varsity teams, he was active in intramural football, baseball, tennis and track, and years later headed Yale's athletic program.

As a Latin scholar, Mr. Mendell uncovered five "lost" manuscripts of the Latin historian Tacitus. His Tacitus library, which he presented to Yale in 1932, is considered one of the finest in the world.

He considered his most important Latin manuscript "find" was a Tacitus work that had been referred to by the Dutch scholar Theodor Ryck in 1687. Its survival had been doubted in scholarly circles for about 250 years, when, in the 1930s, Mr. Mendell found it in the archives at the University of Leyden.

The author of dozens of articles on Rome's Augustan and silver ages for philological journals, Mr. Mendell also wrote five books on classical subjects and published two volumes of poetry, "Jeanne d'Arc" and "Prometheus."

André Laurent-Eynac

PARIS, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—André Laurent-Eynac, 84, France's first air minister, died here today.

Mr. Laurent-Eynac, a lawyer and parliamentarian, was put in charge of the new ministry covering both air force and civil aviation in 1938. After holding several other ministerial posts he was again appointed air minister in 1940.

He was France's representative at the Geneva disarmament conference in 1931.

Henri Davring

CAGNES-SUR-MER, France, Dec. 16 (AP).—French expressionist painter Henri Davring, 70, died Monday. His works were acquired by several museums, including the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

Sung Yu-ho

TOKYO, Dec. 16 (AP).—Communist China announced today the death of Sung Yu-ho, 68, a member of the standing committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, on Saturday.

AP.

William H. Browne

W.H. Browne Dies; Wealthy Hermit Donated Property

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 16 (AP).—An 80-year-old hermit who gave away a million dollars' worth of land for the world to enjoy will be buried today in the wildlife preserve where he lived and died alone.

William H. Browne 3d, known as Mr. Willie to the neighbors who took him his groceries, was found dead Monday. He was sitting in his favorite rocking chair, a book in his lap.

When Mr. Browne was young, his father gave him nearly 400 acres of wilderness along the south bank of the St. Johns River near here and told him, "Don't let the hunters in here." Mr. Browne never did.

Mr. Browne and his brother built a house. They heated it with a wood stove, read magazines and books by the light of kerosene lanterns, grew fresh vegetables in a backyard garden and watched over the small animals and birds they loved.

But after Mr. Browne's brother died in 1953, the bachelor gave away a few lush acres to young couples as homesteads and donated several more to the Campfire Girls. Last year, he donated the remaining 361 acres to the Nature Conservancy, a non-profit organization, on condition the land remain in its wild state and that he live there until his death.

Japanese Miners Killed

SAPPORO, Japan, Dec 16 (AP).—Fifteen mine workers died yesterday in a gas explosion in a coal mine near Sapporo, Hokkaido Island, mine officials said. Four miners are still missing; 12 others were injured.

Israelis Claim Arab Slain in Lebanon Clash

In Gaza, Truck Driver Is Killed in Ambush

TEL AVIV, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Israeli troops killed an Arab guerrilla in a clash on the Lebanese frontier today, Israeli military spokesmen said.

In Beirut, Lebanese military spokesmen said an Israeli patrol blew up four empty houses in a south Lebanon village in an apparent reprisal for an earlier Arab guerrilla attack close to the border.

The Lebanese spokesman said the patrol crossed one mile into Lebanese territory and destroyed the vacant houses in the Lebanese village of Blida. There were no casualties, the spokesman said.

In Tel Aviv, the spokesman said the Arab guerrilla died when a squad of infiltrators from Lebanon opened fire on an Israeli patrol near the frontier settlement of Zarit about 8:30 a.m.

Flee to Lebanon

The Israelis returned fire, cut down one guerrilla and the rest fled back into Lebanon, he said. There were no Israeli casualties.

In tha occupied Gaza Strip, an Arab guerrilla machine-gunner ambushed and bludgeoned to death an Israeli civilian truck driver, an Israeli military spokesman said.

The spokesman said the incident happened about 8 p.m. yesterday on the outskirts of Gaza Town. The truck was returning to Israeli territory from an Israeli-owned citrus packing plant in the strip.

As Israeli investigators reconstructed the incident from evidence on the spot, machine-gun bullets found in the rear tires sent the truck careening off the road. The driver was wounded but nevertheless leaped clear before the truck overturned.

As the wounded Israeli tried to escape into nearby fields, the guerrillas overtook him and bludgeoned him to death with head blows, the spokesman said.

2 Arabs Shot in Gaza

TEL AVIV, Dec. 18 (UPI).—Israeli soldiers shot and wounded two young Arabs who earlier blew up part of a local labor exchange office on Medina Square, in Gaza town yesterday, military sources said.

They said the explosion destroyed most of the one-story building. The sources said the Arabs were shot trying to flee from the scene of the explosion. They ignored a challenge to stop, they said.

Hussein Goes to Bonn, Sees Brandt, Scheel

BONN, Dec. 16 (UPI).—King Hussein of Jordan arrived for a three-day unofficial visit to West Germany today and immediately went into conference with Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel.

Strong security measures were in effect when the Jordanian monarch arrived from Paris near the end of a tour of Western capitals aimed at winning support for the Arab cause in the Middle East.

Associated Press.

NATURAL IMPRESSIONISM—The uncertain shifting from light to dark, the broken lines and intimate atmosphere of the scene above come straight out of an impressionist painting. But when put together, they make up a street in Sydney, Australia, during the recent 36-hour torrential rains and photographed through a wet window.

Knesset Meets to Protest Trial Of Jews as Hijackers in Russia

JERUSALEM, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—The Israeli parliament met here today in solemn session to protest against the trial in Leningrad of 11 people, mostly Jews, on charges of trying to seize a Soviet airliner to Helsinki.

Deputy Premier Yigal Allon told a packed house that the proceedings, which opened yesterday, are "a show trial staged and directed by the Soviet secret services."

Addressing an extraordinary session of the Knesset (parliament), Mr. Allon said, "We will not even be surprised if some of the accused 'confess' to the crime they did not commit, in accordance with the best traditions of the Stalin era."

There has been no official confirmation from Moscow of reports that the Leningrad trial has begun. Unofficial reports yesterday said the 11 men were charged under Article 64 of the Criminal Code, dealing with treason, which includes flight abroad. The maximum penalty is death.

Mr. Allon said ten or 11 so-called Soviet conspirators are on trial and seven of them have unmistakably Jewish names.

The deputy premier said the total number of Jews arrested since last June has reached 35. The pretext for the arrests, he said, was the alleged attempt to hijack an aircraft to escape from the Soviet union and come to Israel.

Mr. Allon urged enlightened circles in the world, including Communist supporters, to mobilize public opinion to protest to the Soviet authorities against "the Soviet policy of discrimination against Jews."

He called on the Soviet authorities to allow Jews who wish to leave to do so and reunite with their families in Israel.

Student organizations throughout the country have called for strikes and protest rallies. Jews are to hold prayers at the Wailing Wall, the last remnant of the Biblical Temple of Jerusalem, during the next few days.

Hussein Is Urged By Sadat to End Jordan Fighting

CAIRO, Dec. 16 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat has sent an urgent message to King Hussein, seeking an end to fighting in Jordan between government troops and Palestinian guerrillas, the semi-official Al Ahram newspaper said today.

Mr. Sadat also explained Egypt's stand to his fellow leaders in the proposed Egypt-Libya-Sudan-Syria federation, the newspaper said.

He stressed that clashes in Jordan could only benefit Israel and called on all parties to respect the Cairo agreement which ended the September Jordanian civil war.

Mr. Sadat's move was disclosed 24 hours after guerrillas and government officials in Jordan reached a new peace agreement and started disarming their part-time supporters.

For the first time in nearly two weeks, a day went by without reports of fighting in Amman or northern Jordan.

UN Demands Israel Respect Arabs' Rights

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 16 (UPI).—The General Assembly yesterday approved a call on Israel to carry out immediately recommendations of a three-nation committee, which charged that Israel is guilty of violating the human rights of Arabs in territories seized after June, 1967.

The vote in the assembly plenary was 52 in favor, 20 against, with 43 abstentions, to endorse the controversial report of the committee, which spent most of the year taking down testimony in Arab countries but was not permitted to enter Israeli-administered territories.

Israel had repudiated the committee and its report on the ground that its membership—Ceylon, Somalia and Yugoslavia—was biased and because its mandate did not include investigation of charges of mistreatment of Jews in Arab countries.

Israel voted against the resolution, as did the United States and a cross-section of states from Africa and Latin America.

The resolution extended the mandate of the committee and called on Israel to receive it, cooperate with it and facilitate its work.

Israel Calls It 'Grotesque'

Israeli Ambassador Nathaniel Lorch charged that the committee's procedures were "far removed from internationally acceptable standards," with "grotesque, macabre and pathological allegations damaging to Israel accepted as established truth, whilst evidence favorable to Israel was deliberately suppressed."

The committee's recommendations, Mr. Lorch said, "lack factual formation and are one-sided."

He said nothing in the committee's report or the resolution before the assembly "can induce my government to change its well known attitude toward the committee."

Among the recommendations of the committee is that neutral nations be appointed as protecting powers to supervise the safeguarding of human rights of Arabs under Israeli occupation and that Israel abandon practices of collective punishment, curfews, ill-treatment of prisoners and permit return of deported and expelled Arabs to their homes.

Another recommendation is that Israel rescind all measures taken which have altered the pre-occupation status of Arab Jerusalem.

Other Measures

In other actions yesterday the General Assembly:

● Decided unanimously to endorse proposals aimed at solving the financial difficulties of a UN body looking after Palestinian refugees in the Middle East.

● Adopted unanimously a resolution setting out guidelines for assistance in natural disasters and suggesting the setting up of a permanent office in the UN Secretariat to act as a focus for help in disasters, epidemics, famines and similar situations.

● Supported international action to fight drug addiction, including a UN fund for drug-abuse control made up of voluntary contributions.

Teachers' Strike Ends in Israel

JERUSALEM, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Israel's high school teachers agreed yesterday to end their seven-week-old strike and return to their classrooms today.

The teachers, yielding to pleas from Premier Golda Meir and other public figures, agreed to settle the pay dispute in a new contract to be negotiated by March, 1971.

The strike had threatened to keep senior students from qualifying for their diplomas before being drafted into the military.

Deputy Premier and Minister of Education Yigal Allon said the teachers had promised to hold classes during vacation and after regular school hours to help seniors catch up.

Ben-Gurion Issues Deni Of 'Memoir

Book 'Never Writ By Me,' He Assert

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NY book published here Oct. 12 "Memoirs," which bears the of David Ben-Gurion and p to recount his "life, in hi words," has been disavowed 86-year-old former premier rael.

"The book was never writ me, nor was I informed that going to be written," Mr. B rion asserted in a letter t New York Times dated Dec

This was disputed yester the World Publishing Co., pu of the 216-page volume. Pet uer, director of the firm's publishing division, said th book was purchased already ed, bound and jacketed fr Covenant Communications of Geneva. The British P Corp. in London acted as nant's agent, he said.

"The question of authenti raised through the Israeli sulate here this fall," Mr. said. "We inquired from Co and were told they had a release from Mr. Ben-Gur relayed this information consulate, and that's the heard of the matter until

No Editing Done

Mr. Ritner conceded thai had done no editing on th nor had it been in direct with Mr. Ben-Gurion.

Both the cover of the bo its title page avoid the wo in attributing "Memoirs" Ben-Gurion. The title pa not the jacket or the cover, the line "compiled by The Bransten." The cover bears print of Mr. Ben-Gurion's ture. The copyright is by C Communications.

The introduction, signed Bransten, says, "The text book is based on a series o views with Mr. Ben-Gurion the filming of the Covenan munications Corp. pro 'Forty-Two Six,' the story life and times."

"'Memoirs,'" it adds, "is tion of Ben-Gurion's own

According to word from yesterday, the book publish as "Memoirs" was issued 1 ain a couple of months ag the title of "Reflections publisher was a subsidiary British Printing Corp.

Title Cleared

The title "Memoirs" was for the American publica World editors, according Ritner, who said that the been "cleared" with the abroad."

Mr. Ben-Gurion, in his l The Times, explained the of the book in these word "A gentleman from Ger the name of Melville Clar to see me about two years told me that he wanted t a film of my life and we talk of about six hours. He say a word about publishing in my name. When I saw papers that a book by r published in America, I did lieve it, until I received a it.

"In that book are many which I said and told to M ville Clark, but more wh invented."

Efforts yesterday to reac Mr. Clark or Covenant Co cations were unsuccessful.

Meanwhile, at Mr. Ben-G home in Israel, an aide s the whole point of the form mier's complaint was th World book seemed to unde "real memoirs," on which h working.

Indian High C Overturns Lav Maharajah Sta

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18 The Supreme Court yesterd turned last year's presidenti reducing maharajahs to citizens.

An 11-member special presided over by Chief Mohammad Hidyatullah, 1 vote held the presidential Sept. 7 as "illegal and un tional."

The court then order restoration of the maharaja sions and privileges. The o fects some 400 princes in The pensions cost India so million a year.

In Parliament, Prime Indira Gandhi was met wi of "resign" after the cou sion was given. She told n "the government remains ted to the abolition of the rajas'] pensions and privil appropriate constitutional

Mrs. Gandhi's statemen greeted with applause by ing Congress and left-wing tion parties but the rightist tion thumped desks and de Mrs. Gandhi's resignation.

Hammarskjold B Anti-Hijack Treat

GENEVA, Dec. 16 (UPI director general of the I tional Air Transport Asso Knut Hammarskjold, call quick ratification of the hijacking convention approv terday and signed today Hague.

Mr. Hammarskjold said ments should sign, ratify a plement the Hague conven that a "universally acceptab framework" can come int to "ensure that no offende go unpunished."

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er, enigmatically

named "Socrates' Cup" by the youngsters, incorporates an abandoned movie theater and child care center, circling a large inner courtyard. The property is spacious but run-down. ("A disaster area," said a despairing parent two months ago.) New heating, plumbing and wiring are being installed, plus a kitchen, a snack bar, a library, a basketball court, billiards, pool and *ping-pong* tables, and a juke box. The main social hall has a small stage, and the game room, with a brick fireplace, is being redesigned as a conversation pit with *low, built-in seating.*

The daily crew of workmen is supplemented on the week-ends by the teen-agers, who help clean, paint, strip walls, and cart away rubbish.

"I think my biggest problem," says director Philip Thompson, "is expecting too much of these kids. At 16 or 18, they're really big—they do beautiful, exciting things—but suddenly, when you're talking to them, they say something and you realize they're not 21 or 24."

Being 27 himself, married, and the father of a two-year-old son, Mr. Thompson hopes he can bridge the center's generation gap.

Smoking is allowed on the premises, but not drinking; this was the compromise of the 20-member youth council and the board of directors, which includes two student representatives and clergymen from local American churches. "And the kids don't want dope brought in," said Mr. Thompson, "but anyone on a bad trip can find help here. It's for that person that a youth center is needed."

Annual Budget

Parents are never called on to chaperon evening events; the Thompsons and other young adults do this. Besides dances *every Saturday* night to live and recorded music, there are movies on Friday night, professional football films on Wednesday night, junior and senior "youth raps" (informal discussion groups) on Sundays and Mondays, and drama workshops throughout the week.

The center's annual budget is set at about $45,000 and it is hoped that most of this will come from dues and fund-raising activities. *Preliminary* expenditures on equipment will run from $50,000 to nearly double that, "depending on donations and our willingness to compromise," explained a board member. *Chevron Oil* has handed over a check for $8,000 and Esso and ITT have given $5,000 each. Altogether there are about 1,000 firms in Belgium with American interests. *After these are canvassed, Belgian* companies will be contacted.

Some of the most valuable donations never end up in the bank account: Building materials from *construction* companies, legal assistance from a law office, free *accounting* service, and a slick fund-raising brochure designed by an advertising firm.

A few activities are under way to encourage cultural integration. *An art historian* is giving a series of talks on Belgium and taking a group to visit the famous Toone Puppets, preceded by a typical Belgian meal. At Socrates' Cup, however, *the hill of fare will* continue to be hamburgers and malted milks.

"They want the center to have an American character," explained Mr. Thompson. "They *want it to be a piece* of America that they can show off to other nationalities." He rubbed his Zapata moustache thoughtfully. "I guess the only non-American thing at the *center is our table soccer* game."

For Different Last-Minute Gifts

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Christmas shopping can be a nerve-wracking experience, especially for late shoppers. It can also be too expensive, because, in the last-minute rush, people lose their heads and all sense of proportion about what a Christmas gift is: nothing but a nice thought.

One way to save physical and financial strain is to strike out deliberately for the unusual and make Christmas shopping a matter of taste and thought instead of a buy-anything race. If worst comes to worst, a telegram with a bunch of flowers will do.

Following in the footsteps of American museums, the Louvre has added an unusually interesting Christmas gift section by the postcard and souvenir stands. For children who are old enough to begin appreciating museums, the Louvre offers jigsaw puzzles which are reproductions of famous paintings from Madrid's Prado museum. This American import costs 13.50 francs ($2.43). Art books, with a special, young-customer twist, such as "Picasso, les Enfants et les Toros de Vallauris" (Picasso, Children and Vallauris bulls), are handsomely illustrated and cost 60 francs ($10.80).

Antique Copies

But the Louvre's *pièce de résistance* this year is a new line of antique jewelry copies—such as Greek or Egyptian rings for 100 and 120 francs ($18 and $21.60), silver or gilt bronze pendants, engraved with Roman chariot wheels for 80 francs ($14.40), or key rings copied after Egyptian seals for 140 francs ($25.20). The best number is a Gallo-Roman necklace, just a stiff, twisted piece of gilded bronze which is the granddaddy of today's popular choker at 120 francs ($21.60).

Since at Christmas the wrapping often makes the gift, try the Louvre's suggestion: paper *made from Turgot's map of* Paris.

For relaxed shopping, another good place to visit is Sona, the Indian shop at 200 Rue Saint-Honoré. Sona has a sensuous, *Oriental* feeling of luxury, a wide selection of gifts which start at 5 francs (90 cents), for a stick of incense and other low prices which are explained by the fact that the shop is sponsored by the Indian government to promote the country's crafts.

The last thing one expects *to* find here are Christmas tree ornaments, but there is a large Christian colony in southern India. A nice change from the traditional, ordinary multicolored balls and tinsel, the Indian decorations include pearl-studded birds, jingle bells, gold-headed cages, crystal flutes and lacquered or cut-glass fish that hover like mobiles. The ornaments vary in price from 3 to 12 francs (54 cents to $2.16) and can be topped by a very Indian Christmas star, hot pink and all of 14 francs ($2.52).

But this shop, a favorite of surrealist painter Léonor Fini and dancer Maurice Béjart, is chock full of gift possibilities which sing with fantastic colors and have that unique, touching, handmade quality. Starting from the top floor down, there's a wonderful stock of sari silks available, for the first time, by the yard at 138 francs ($24.84) a yard, but those silks, delicately powdered with gold or silver specks, are so rich looking they need a minimum of seams. Posters of Krishna's life could be a bright note in a child's room and cost 25 francs ($4.50). Lacquered orange straw boxes pasted all over with tiny cut mirrors are also bargains, ranging from 18 to 45 francs ($2.88 to $8.10). Stuffed with chocolates or candied chestnuts, they easily equal the most expensive gifts of candy.

Huge, tie-dyed shawls, which *could be made into evening* skirts, cost a modest 80 francs ($14.40) and would go well with embroidered slippers, which are 30 francs ($5.40).

There are knickknacks galore, including perfectly useless but popular pillboxes, which at Sona are better than most because they are topped by semi-precious stones, agate or jade, and are diminutive in price as well as size at 22 to 38 francs ($3.98 to $6.84).

Finally, Sona has a large collection of folk dolls so prettily naive that it makes one wish one were a child again. There's the whole Indian social spectrum, singers, dancers, farmers, soldiers and even a dear little peasant woman, a baby on her breast.

Dining Out in Paris: *Specializing in Seafood*

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Although seafood is very pleasant in the summer because most of it is so light, it is still generally speaking better in the winter.

Refrigeration still has not entirely solved the problem of conservation. And of course many *shellfish are not at their* best in the warm months. Oysters, for instance, spawn in the summer and while perfectly edible, are not as fat and succulent as in winter and in the summer they may have an unpleasant milky substance inside their shells.

Thus, with the cold weather upon us, this is the best time of year to try a seafood restaurant such as Mommaton in Neuilly on the outskirts of Paris.

Today, this restaurant is a far cry from the modest establishment founded in 1914 by Mr. *Mommaton Père*. Pierre Mommaton took over from his father just after World War II. He redecorated the restaurant and, soon, all sorts of famous people began dropping in. In line with this, Mr. Mommaton, who has an impressive collection of wine and food diplomas, created his own private order of the Companions of the Periwinkle.

Free Periwinkles

There are now more than 3,000 members but only about 200 clients a year are added to the list. Still all customers get free periwinkles while they wait for their food, and Mr. Mommaton estimates that this comes to 3 1/2 tons of these little sea snails a year.

Alas, the rest of the menu does not come so cheaply, but you do get your money's worth in quality. The various oysters, clams, mussels, sea urchins and the like are delicious, fresh or cooked.

Among the latter are steamed mussels *marinière* (with shallots and white wine), baked stuffed mussels and clams, and scallops *provençale* (sautéed in butter with garlic and parsley).

The numerous fish preparations are, on the whole, rather simple but extraordinarily good. *Bouillabaisse*, the rich saffron-flavored Mediterranean fish stew, is an exception to this, but most of the other fish are grilled or poached and served with classic sauces such as *Béarnaise* and *Hollandaise*.

The *loup* (sea bass, which may well be the finest fish in the sea) *grillé aux herbes de Provence* is stuffed with fennel, bay leaf, rosemary and thyme, charcoal grilled and served with a beaten butter and cream sauce. It is hard to beat, unless you try the *filets de Saint-Pierre* (John Dory) *à l'oseille* (in a cream sauce with sorrel).

But fish isn't everything at Mommaton. At this time of year there is also game, and all year round a number of tempting specialities. Two of the best are veal sweetbreads *(ris de veau)* braised in Sancerre wine with olives, and flamed veal kidneys *(rognons)* "Mommaton." These are sautéed in butter, flamed with *Calvados to* which cream and mushrooms are added, and served with apples.

There is a nice, if not overly wide, selection of good wines. The standbys are an excellent smoky Sancerre and wonderfully fruity new Beaujolais. If you like rosé, try the one from Bandol in Provence. The desserts are also good, especially the *crêpes* flamed with a *secret* mixture of five different liqueurs.

Mommaton, 79 Avenue de Neuilly, 92 Neuilly-sur-Seine. Reservations (624-12-56) are a good idea, especially at noon. Closed Sundays and in August. English spoken. 50 to 70 francs ($9.10-$12.75), depending on how much shellfish you put down, but including wine and service.

On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Here's how critics rate the new shows.

"The Gingerbread Lady," Neil Simon's latest play, which opened on Broadway at the Plymouth Theater, "won't hurt his reputation as a very funny man," Clive Barnes reported in The New York Times. "Yet this is a very funny play with a difference." Simon has "something serious in mind this time," says Jack Gaver of United Press International, the *laugh* lines are there, the critic says, but they "often come dipped in the vinegar of human frustrations." The play is a study of three failures: an alcoholic singer with a 17-year-old daughter, a vain woman of 40 whose husband has tired of her, and a male homosexual actor. The part of the singer is "magnificently played" by Maureen Stapleton, Barnes says. Betsy Von Furstenberg and Michael Lombard "score well" in the roles of the singer's two friends.

"Tarot," a mime musical conceived by The *Rubber Duck*, directed by The Rubber Duck and Robert Kalfin is "moderately distinguished" if you "close your eyes, forget The Rubber Duck and his ludicrous *staging, and just* go with the music," Clive Barnes said in The Times. Tom Constanten, Chicken Hirsh of Country Joe and the Fish and, among others, Jerry Garcia of the Grateful *Dead* composed the music. Most of the singing is by Yolande Bevan. The show is being presented by the Chelsea Theater Center of Brooklyn at the Brooklyn Academy of Music *through Dec. 20* when operations are likely to be suspended for the current season because of lack of funds.

"The Life and Times of J. Walter Smintheus," a play by *Edgar White* being presented at the Theater de Lys by the American National Theater, "is fascinatingly bad," Clive Barnes says in The Times. "His (Mr. White's) story is fine, and his *characterizations* of Smintheus (Earle Hyman), his wife (Brenda Spigner) and his friend ring out like truth in an echo-chamber. But the writing is oddly poor, oddly careless . . . Yet there is talent here. And parts to act—parts so true in themselves that they actually transcend the writing. This is unusual." The play was also "very well staged by Alice Spivak", according to The Times critic.

"The Last Pad," William Inge's latest play, presented by 4 A Productions at the 13th Street Theater, is set on death row and the three main characters (Tim Lewis, Warren Pincus, Jack Kiernan) are murderers about to be executed. "Another slice of the Inge landscape," writes Mel Gussow in The Times, "but without the intimacy, the small insights into human nature, and those little twists of humor that make the mundane seem self-satirizing." The major interest onstage, in Gussow's opinion, is Archie, the homosexual who has killed his mother and grandmother, "amusingly" played by Warren Pincus.

"Greenwillow," a musical which had a short run on Broadway ten years ago, revived by the Equity Library Theater at the Master Theater, "was well enough done, considering the natural limitations of a small stage, a tight budget and only piano accompaniment," reports Times man Barnes. "Billy Puzo's permanent setting was agreeable, and Clinton Atkinson's staging was direct, unfussy and to the point. 'Greenwillow' does not offer too many opportunities for the choreographer, but such opportunities as there are were well seized by Deborah Jowitt." The best and "by far the most assured" performance came from Mary Jo Catlett, the critic says. John High and Bernard Frawley were "admirable" as well. Music and lyrics were by Frank Loesser.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Controlling World Population

An international team of experts has made a practical proposal for advancing the United Nations into a more meaningful role in the control of population growth. The mission, appointed by U Thant, believed the secretary-general already has authority under General Assembly and Economic and Social Council directives to establish a world population institute as a semi-autonomous body within the United Nations system.

The institute would coordinate research and training and serve as a catalyst in helping member nations with birth-control and family-planning projects linked to their economic development programs. It would also apply itself to long-range considerations for human welfare and possible strategies for coping with them.

National, traditional, religious and even racial considerations have curbed the work of United Nations agencies in population control, just as these factors have inhibited individual governments. Yet, every new study or projection grimly underscores the ticking-time-bomb character of the problem posed by galloping birth rates, not alone for struggling countries of limited resources but for mankind itself.

Accepting the Nobel Peace Prize in Norway last week for his mighty contribution to expanding food production in developing countries, Norman E. Borlaug used the occasion to sound a familiar warning and to put his own accomplishment in perspective. "We have only delayed the world food crisis for another 30 years," said Dr. Borlaug. "If the world population continues to increase at the same rate, we will destroy the species."

The United Nations is so clearly the best mechanism for tackling this problem that the case for it hardly needs to be made. A world population institute, functioning under the UN banner and drawing on resources of the specialized UN agencies, will not need to defend itself against the charge that it is an instrument of the white, the rich or the West, trying to maintain supremacy over the non-white, the poor, the Asians and the Africans.

David A. Morse, former head of the International Labor Organization and chairman of the team of experts, estimates the cost of launching the institute and carrying it through a five-year initial period at $8 million. It would be hard to offer a better way to spend this modest sum than by carrying out a proposal that might save the world from the catastrophe that a doubled population in the year 2000 would represent.

It would also be hard to propose a finer, more practical way to equip the United Nations on its 25th anniversary for its second quarter-century of service to mankind.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Khrushchev's Memoirs

Publication of the last of four excerpts from the Khrushchev memoirs removes all but the faintest pro-forma doubt that the substance of the material, if not its precise form, is Nikita Sergeyevich's own. The blindered view of the big picture, the flashes of insight into daily detail, the visceral condemnation of Stalin's excesses, the unapologetic effort at self-vindication—elements like these make it plain that Life magazine (and Little, Brown in a book due out soon) have got hold of the first authentic insider's picture of life in and around the Kremlin. Inconsistencies in the text add the confirming proof of an old man's imperfect recall. The generally anti-Stalinist tenor of the memoirs suggests that the motive of the particular police-political faction that let them out of the Soviet Union was to discredit or deter further resurgence of neo-Stalinist tendencies now. At any rate, nothing in what has so far been published directly embarrasses any of the current Soviet leaders.

Khrushchev's remarks on the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 are in a way the most interesting, if only because they relate to an episode vital to Americans and, to an extent, verifiable by Americans, too. Not surprisingly, Khrushchev describes his own original motive in installing missiles as a step to protect Cuba. From there, he understands, the prestige of each great power became involved. Whether citizens in either country should be more grateful at surviving than angered that their leaders had led them to the brink to satisfy the requirements of prestige, is a question he neither asks nor answers. In his judgment, the crisis ended with "a triumph of common sense. . . a triumph of Soviet foreign policy. . .a personal triumph." This is, of course, precisely the verdict which American policymakers rendered on their own performance. This has gone down as the beginning of wisdom about the cold war: The crisis came out in such a way that each side could claim victory, could claim that the prestige in whose pursuit it had tempted global destruction had in fact been gained.

What a telling comment it is on the smallness of the men who now run Russia that they keep Nikita Khrushchev imprisoned in his own country, forcing him to the indignity of collaborating with the secret police in order to tell his story abroad, preventing him from telling his story at home, and denying his obviously fervent plea to open the borders of the Soviet Union and give its citizens "a chance to find out for themselves what the world is like."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Nixon's Cabinet Switch

Mr. David Kennedy's replacement simply means that the time has come for the President drastically to modify his economic policies by sacrificing if necessary the imperative requirements of the struggle against inflation to those of a resumption of expansion. In other words, it is intended to go back to some extent to the theories which have always been supported by Democratic economists.

The President in so doing undoubtedly hopes to deprive the Democrats of a major argument in the election battle of 1972. The race to the White House has just begun a year beforehand.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

Nixon's War Strategy

Has Vietnamization, the pretext for withdrawing American troops, proved so utterly impossible that a resumption of the fighting is needed to bring the American people to abandon their desire for a return of the "boys"? Has Mr. Nixon received evidence that North Vietnam is preparing to launch another offensive? In either case, his policy can only lead to a catastrophe.

If Mr. Nixon believes that his threats are likely to deter the Vietnamese from their possible plans, he still has not learned to know his adversaries. Standing on one's guard is one thing. Rekindling the fire is another.

—From Paris-Normandie (Rouen).

Protecting Diplomats

The safety of diplomats, like the prevention of aircraft hijacking, looks like becoming one of those intractable problems that pad out the deliberations of international bodies. It is clearly impossible to protect all diplomats against determined groups in all situations. It is possible to protect some diplomats in some situations, but this is small consolation to the host government.

Diplomatic missions have enormously multiplied in size and number, and in any important political center there are thousands of people entitled to diplomatic privilege and protection.

The kidnappers exert their pressure specifically on the host government, and it may be equitable for the sending government to demand the burden of diplomatic protection for fewer representatives. Beyond that, an international convention could be drawn up by which governments would undertake not to give asylum either to kidnappers of diplomats or to hijackers.

—From the Times (London).

The Palestine Guerrillas

Palestinians are convinced the most likely settlement will include the creation of a puppet Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip that will lack the basic requirements of viability. They are alarmed by the fact that in the West Bank there is considerable support for such a state.

With the hands of the commando organizations full, they feel they are unable to reach other Palestinians in the West Bank and talk them out of supporting self-rule. If this state of affairs continues and the feared settlement finally takes shape, the commando organizations may go underground and resort to terror that will primarily be directed against Arab states, not Israel.

—From the Daily Star (Beirut).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 17, 1895

PARIS—"If the gossip of the salons of the upper ten thousand is to be believed," says the Figaro, "we shall soon see arise a curious fashion, which is winning its way in England, and which we shall lose no time in copying. I mean the custom of smoking cigarettes in which the tobacco is replaced by tea. It is the fashionable ladies on the other side who invented this new kind of sport to which they are devoted."

Fifty Years Ago

December 17, 1920

PARIS—One of the effects of the United States still remaining technically at war with Germany was illustrated at a diplomatic dinner here on Wednesday. Both Mr. Campbell Wallace, the American Ambassador, and Herr Mayer, the German Ambassador, were present. Herr Mayer asked the Chief of Protocol to present him to Mr. Wallace. Mr. Wallace, however, refused, explaining that as the United States is still at war with Germany he could hardly accept a presentation to a German diplomatic officer.

Shopping Season

The People Who Do No Wrong

By James Reston

MOSCOW—On the way into Moscow from Helsinki the other day, the Soviet Ilyushin had climbed to 37,000 feet when a German in the middle cabin noticed that the lever on the emergency exit window where he was sitting was pushed up to "open." He rang for the stewardess, who called the steward, who summoned another officer, who examined the lever and smiled. "It is normal," he said, as if only an idiot could have raised the question in the first place.

Ah Russia! What is "normal" for her is not normal for anybody else. After a quarter of a century on the world stage, she is still apart, still living on a different political and intellectual level. It is not that she is remote or uncommunicative—God, how she talks—but simply that she insists, and almost seems to believe, that all the pointless miseries of the world are somebody else's fault.

Everything else seems to be changing in Moscow but this. The food is better, the shops are brighter, the traffic heavier, and Kalinin Prospekt with its new gleaming skyscrapers looks like downtown Cleveland. But officials and newspapermen whistle the same old tune: What the Soviet Union wants is "normal" and anything contrary is "abnormal."

The Restless Artists

For example, the new head of the foreign office press department, a quiet, pleasant man named Yuri Chernyakov who has had long experience in Washington, lectured me for half an hour about the publicity given by American correspondents in Moscow to the restless Soviet artists and writers who are trying to get some freedom for self-expression.

It was an unfriendly distortion of values, he insisted, to write about this very small clique of trouble-makers instead of concentrating of the positive progress of the Soviet government and the majority of the Soviet people. This, he said, was "abnormal," though he regarded it as quite "normal" that Soviet correspondents should muckrake the United States, emphasize the intellectual opposition in America to the Vietnam war, and play up the Black Panthers and other dissident elements in the United States.

On a higher and more important level, it is clear that Soviet officials think of the present division of Germany, the present organization of Eastern Europe, and the present Soviet military and naval activities in the Arab states and the Mediterranean as "normal," while they regard the close ties of West Germany to the United States, the efforts to strengthen the North Atlantic Alliance, and Washington's military assistance to Israel as "abnormal" and even dangerous.

The Soviet Union, of course, has no monopoly on one-sided thinking. Washington thinks it is quite normal to have military bases in Turkey close to the Soviet border, and not only "abnormal" but unthinkable that Moscow should have a base or facility for its submarines in Cuba. But even so, officials here seem to regard the military status quo in the world as little more than a convenient halfway house from which they can expand their influence and power.

There is a fundamental difference, I think, in the way officials in the two capitals look at the status quo. The United States looks at it as a reasonably safe live-and-let-live arrangement which will give the two sides time to adjust to one another and eventually lead to a general settlement of world problems and the creation of a more stable and unified world.

In short, Washington does not think of the division of Europe, Germany, Korea, Vietnam or even China as a "normal" state of affairs, but merely as the safest possible accommodation for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, far from expanding its areas of power, Washington is withdrawing from Vietnam, reducing its commitments in Asia, and no longer talking about "rolling back" Soviet influence in Eastern Europe or even in the Mediterranean.

One has the impression in Moscow, however, that officials here do not think of the status quo as something stationary, something apart from their social and economic revolution. In fact, to their way of thinking, their economic and social revolution is a "normal" part of the status quo, while any effort by the West to promote democratic change in Eastern Europe or the Middle East is regarded here as an "abnormal" and dangerous threat to the status quo and even to world peace.

This does not mean that they want to go back to the cold war, but it does mean that they show very little interest in moving toward a general settlement of world problems with the United States. They express a willingness to go on talking at Helsinki about limited agreements on the control of strategic weapons, but they are not hopeful that this will lead to vast savings on expenditures for military arms, and the world they see ahead at the end of the first year of the 70s is a divided world. This is what is "normal" for them, while for us it is "abnormal."

They Seem Satisfied

In fact, one has the impression that they are rather satisfied at the end of 1970 with the way things have been going for them in the last couple of years. They have eased the tensions with China along their eastern frontier. They have put down the threat of freedom in Czechoslovakia, and have stabilized all their western frontiers from the Baltic to the Balkans. They have established their power across the flow of oil from the Middle East to Western Europe, and have vastly increased their sea power, not only along the southern coast of the Mediterranean, but to all the major oceans of the world.

Now they are engaged in a major tactical move to attract the modern computer technology of Western Europe by offering the natural resources, particularly in natural gas, of the Soviet Union, and the vast potential markets of the U.S.S.R., to West Germany, Italy, France and Britain.

In short, they have apparently come to the conclusion that they have more to gain politically and economically by doing business with the West Germans than by leaving Bonn under the dominant influence of the United States.

For those of us who had hoped that the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms talks, and the new easing of tensions between Bonn and Moscow, might lead to a major reduction in military budgets and eventually to a general settlement of the major world problems, this analysis of the Soviet mood, if accurate, is discouraging, but not hopeless.

They are not ready yet for general settlements. They want a divided world with limited and controllable contacts between their part and the rest. But they are not howling for blood either. They insist that they want a peaceful political settlement in the Middle East, and no confrontations with the United States. They feel that relations with Washington have deteriorated rather badly in the last year, and they are now openly critical and even venomous about President Nixon, but that's another story.

—Letters—

French Universities

May I express my total disagreement with Wendy Wright's denigration (IHT, Dec. 15) of the nature and quality of French university education? Having myself spent two years as a student in French universities—after taking degrees from Williams College and Harvard University—I have found that, on the contrary, the lectures can be, and usually are, both valuable and stimulating, "austere, medieval amphitheaters" to the contrary notwithstanding.

RUPERT A. LLOYD, Jr.
Argelès-sur-Mer, France.

France Eyes Der Ostpolitik

A Watch on the Rhi

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—France, if not enthusiastic over Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik, at least has publicly backed it from the beginning. Gen. de Gaulle had too long urged a Russo-German reconciliation for his successors to reject it once it was under way.

Nevertheless, there always have been those skeptics who felt that this was one Gaullist notion that might prove more difficult for France in application than in principle. There was the feeling that France could not sit back forever nodding benignly as a new era of Russo-German relations began.

Officially, however, France, along with West Germany's other Western allies, has done just that. For the present there is the feeling that whatever the misgivings it is best not to air them while Brandt is in the midst of most difficult negotiations.

Privately it is another matter. Privately, it is explained, Ostpolitik largely has split official French opinion into two groups, what might be called the old and new schools.

The old school still believes that France and Russia—like France and Britain—were turned into natural allies by the creation of modern Germany under Bismarck. Whatever had been the past rivalries and wars, Bismarck changed that. France and Russia, therefore, form a natural alliance, whereas any alliance between Germany and Russia is unnatural.

The old school is most concerned about France being left alone to deal with Germany—as in 1870. Symbolically, Russia must be the Russia of 1914, gallantly attacking Germany in the east when Germany turns westward. The anathema of this school is the Russo-German Rapallo Treaty of 1922 and the "Pact of Steel" in 1939.

A New Ball Game

The new school, more Gaullist, holds that generalized European wars are over and that the old military arguments no longer apply. Neither Germany nor Russia has designs on Western Europe, it is explained. France and Germany live together with a friendship treaty and inside the Common Market. A Russo-German treaty is no longer the diplomatic disaster for France it once was.

But this does not mean that the new school is totally enthusiastic about Ostpolitik either. The new school thinks rather that Ostpolitik is good to the extent that it promotes détente, which is good for everybody, but bad to the extent that it is not Westpolitik. In this, French thinking approaches that of Ostpolitik critics like Dean Acheson, who think that Willy Brandt is rushing headlong toward Moscow and forgetting his friends in the West.

Mr. Brandt is extremely sensitive to this charge, and lately has been trying to show that if anything he is more Western than before. He has repeated it in the press, and his foreign minister repeats it in Brussels.

The crux of the difference between the German and French approaches is that the Fren think strong "bloc" approa be taken without offending bloc, while the Germans th can be all things to al —strengthen the Common and NATO in the West launch their Ostpolitik.

If one is tempted to ask Russians don't bring pre offer inducements in vari to slow down developmen Common Market or NA answer is simply that t count on the French doi them.

What is the real Frenc Ostpolitik? It is that Fran has dominated Europe so no longer do so; that Ge plomacy, so long dormant, that if militarism is ind in Europe, then a *force* may not be the equal of industry and German inc ready dominates.

The French have few about how much econom they stand to gain from tacts with the East. But t that Germany, with its might, stands to gain m the new ties.

Closest to Brita

These considerations we mental in France's decisio Britain into the Common Despite everything, Fra closer to Britain than to European country. It is here that Britain, like country with an ancient history, can be counted with France on the ba against more modern con Germany and Italy. Fr Britain will stand togeth the supra-nationalists. French official puts it: you be supra-nationalist the Queen of England at time?"

Thus the traditional sn Germany lingers. And ments over what to do It was interesting to Pietro Quaroni, forme Ambassador to London, B and Moscow, wrote rece he felt Franco-British n operation was excluded be German question still France and for that re bomb must "remain er French hands, without a tions; to join with th would be a limitation."

And only last week retir Gen. Antoine Bethouart France's quitting the N tegrated command was because Germany's influe NATO was now free France was "playing th game," wrote the gener

Defense Minister Mic could barely conceal his this month's National De view. "A Europe that large part animated by will be animated by othe Mr. Debré.

Or again: "If France, coalition, association or is not essentially the eler directs," wrote the defens "it risks subordination—t appearance."

Biting on a Bullet

By Joseph Alsop

PHNOM PENH.—"We may have to grit our teeth for a while; but that is easy. The enemy thought Cambodia would be a quick mouthful. He has been wrong until now. He will be wrong in the future."

Such was Gen. Lon Nol's brief summation of the outlook here, now that Hanoi's forces have begun their long-awaited dry-season offensive. To see why the wisest Americans agree with the stocky, tough Cambodian leader, it is best to begin with the basic military facts.

First of all, the North Vietnamese have sadly failed to create the hospitable situation that their doctrine calls for. Even the small group of Cambodian Communists, the Khmer Rouge, are at daggers drawn with the North Vietnamese invaders. There have been vicious firefights between them.

On paper, all the same, Hanoi's forces in Cambodia look formidable enough to achieve—indeed, to have achieved long ago—the decisive blow that Hanoi has obviously been longing to strike. That blow, of course, is the capture of Phnom Penh.

For the time being at least, one may disregard the equivalent of a North Vietnamese division in the far northeast of Cambodia, since these troops are very busy with Hanoi's gravely difficult supply problems. But that still leaves in Cambodia the four best enemy divisions that used to be engaged in South Vietnam—the 9th, the 7th, the 5th and the 1st.

Special Brigade

In addition to these four divisions, the enemy high command has scrambled together a pseudo-guerrilla unit known as the Phuoc Long Brigade. The brigade is led by high Viet Cong officials who were stranded here by the invasion of the sanctuaries.

Add it all up. It would appear to be enough for the march on Phnom Penh to begin tomorrow morning. It is a clear sign of enemy weakness, in fact, that the North Vietnamese have instead chosen the less daring expedient of blocking the main routes that nourish the capital city.

Again up to paper, it looks as though this ought in the end to strangle Phnom Penh. Consider, for instance, the enemy's seizure of the high pass through the Elephant Mountains.

This cuts Route 4, which links the capital with its ocean port, Kompong Som. Yet it would be murder to hurl unlimited Cambodian battalions, with no experience of jungle fighting, against the jungle-hardened troops of the North Vietnamese 1st Division now holding the critical, heavily jungled pass.

He Won't Oblige Foe

When Gen. Lon Nol speaks of "gritting our teeth for a while," he probably means that he has no intention of expanding his main forces, needed to defend Phnom Penh, in the manner invited by the enemy in the Elephant Mountains and elsewhere. Unfortunately for Hanoi, however, Phnom Penh can easily be supplied by ships coming up the Mekong River instead of by the road from Kompong Som. And the Cambodians, South Vietnamese and indeed Americans are determined to keep the river route open.

The enemy has in truth chosen a weak strategy, with the large hole in it above-described, because he is basically weak. Th of the North Vietnamese has deteriorated sharply fearfully under-strength under-supplied.

With the dry season, thousands of reinforcem be expected to come Laos trails. Yet even lack of any shadow of a situation will make it a business for the North V to attack across the op surrounding Phnom Pen the brutal pounding of lery and the air unit against them.

Undoubtedly there times ahead for the Ca There are some hard now. But if Cambodia get this dry season without a decisive blow—as seem likely—very hard times begin for Hanoi's men, heavily outnumbered by bodian Army. The C troops are daily better better trained. And i months, the time for C offensives will come.

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‘led U.S. Treasury Gets Salesman

nard S. Silk

(NYT).—President lecision to replace etary David M. Kenhn B. Connally jr., r of Texas, came as rprise—especially to on at the Treasury

retary Charis E. ot hear of it until y it was announced. no attempt to disng thet tha sensible as to start clearing desk.

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may mean for holders—or for the litical fortunes in nually appointment important for the e nation's economic

ber election proved Republicans have ising unemployment inflation. Mr. Nixon e must launch a attack on the na- problems if he is White House in

ent is certainly his Second best wood the responsibility ocrats.

Mr. Nixon has cratic administrach they were the chors of inflation budget deficits. made a remarkable ng that economic e bipartisan.

ll Guy He

be underestimatent's logic to asmerely wishes to mic blame and that has obligingly e fall guy.

ever accused Mr. cking political amown, and it would imagine that he n to succeed as ary.

y is certainly a ative, but his basis to help get the economy moving uphill at a good clip.

This means that he is going to have to sell Congress—and the nation—on the need for a strongly stimulative fiscal policy.

One of Mr. Nixon's major problems is that he is up against a Democratic Congress that would like nothing better than to embarrass him over the size of

News Analysis

the budget deficit he may incur in fiscal 1972—at this point, it looks like $15 billion or more.

Kennedy Had Same Problem

The Nixon position is similar to what the Kennedy administration faced in 1963: A federal budget in deficit with the economy underemployed and sluggish.

The way to reduce the deficit was to press for a stimulative fiscal policy.

That was precisely what the new economics—and the $13 billion tax cut of 1964—was all about. The astonishing result was that, where the federal deficit (on the old, administrative budget basis) was $8.2 billion in fiscal 1964, the deficit for fiscal 1964 was reduced to $3.4 billion.

The reason was that the massive tax cut sparked a strong economic expansion that brought in higher tax revenues—despite lower tax rates.

But the Nixon administration does not have the option of going for massive tax cuts.

Social problems are crying for funds—and the President wants to give. He clearly stated that one reason for his choice of Mr. Connally was that he wanted increased federal revenue sharing with the states and cities and was counting on the Texas Democrat to help shape and promote this program.

A conservative like Mr. Connally can help make such policies more appealing to other conservatives. Liberals are likely to go along, anyway.

What Mr. Connally Can Sell

What will sell the conservatives is not likely to be the learned economists' explanation of the mysteries of a theoretical "full employment surplus" in the budget (with actual deficits), but rather, a fellow conservative's explanation of the hard political facts of life.

It is quite possible that, in the absence of strong enough resistance from administration economic types, chairman Arthur F. Burns of the Federal Reserve Board might provide a less stimulative monetary policy than the President really wants. Mr. Connally could help to fight for a stronger push.

He certainly has more-than-willing potential allies in Congress, such as Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee. Indeed, Rep. Patman immediately declared that he hoped the Connally appointment would mean a move to lower interest rates and an easier monetary policy.

Slump Cuts Spending Plans Of Airlines, Official Says

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT).—An American Airlines executive said yesterday that the continuing slump in air travel was prompting the nation's airlines to review orders for large jet airlines, creating a situation that may add further problems for the aerospace industry.

Donald Lloyd-Jones, senior vice-president-finance, said his company had not delayed delivery of any new planes. But he estimated that the trunk airline industry might have postponed delivery of 15 wide-body jets scheduled for delivery in 1971 and 1972.

United Air Lines, for one, subsequently acknowledged it delayed delivery on 18 of the Boeing 747s it had on order.

The 11 U.S. trunk (long-haul) airlines had decided to postpone $836 million worth of previously planned capital expenditures for aircraft and ground facilities over the next two years, Mr. Lloyd-Jones said.

Former Estimates

In 1969, before traffic began to slide, he said, they contemplated capital expenditures of $2.236 billion in 1971 and $2.448 billion in 1972. Now, he said, projected expenditures in 1971 were $1.71 billion and, in 1972, $1.78 billion.

Over the two years, under the figures he outlined, there would be a slight increase in spending for ground facilities, but $1.84 billion less would be spent on aircraft.

In many cases, airlines have proceeded with plans to acquire new aircraft through leasing arrangements.

Mr. Lloyd-Jones said it was his understanding that up to 15 "firm orders" for wide-body jets—apparently Boeing 747s, McDonnell-Douglas DC-10s and Lockheed 1011s—were being renegotiated to permit later deliveries. Under original schedules, 58 of the large jets were for delivery in 1971.

Scott, IT&T Plan Merger

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—O. M. Scott & Sons said today it has signed an agreement to merge into International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. for an exchange of stock valued at about $87 million. The transaction is subject to approval by Scott shareholders. Scott makes lawn care products.

Bundesbank Calls Anti-Speculative Moves a Success

FRANKFURT, Dec. 16 (UPI).—The Bundesbank's central council held its last meeting before Christmas today and expressed satisfaction with the measures already taken to counteract the flow of foreign money into the country.

Central bank president Karl Klasen said that the bank's assumption that the 0.5-point drop in the bank rate two weeks ago, to 6 percent, would stop the foreign currency flood, had been borne out.

He said about 100 million deutsche marks ($27.32 milion) worth of currency came into the country from abroad in the first half of December.

Before the cut in the bank rate the inflow amounted at times to 1 billion DM daily as foreigners rushed to reap dividends from the interest rate, which was higher than generally obtainable abroad.

Wages in EEC Jump 14 Percent

BRUSSELS, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Wages in Common Market countries will show an average increase of 14 percent this year, the highest rate since the community was founded in 1958, the Common Market Executive Commission said in its latest monthly economic bulletin.

The commission said Italy recorded the largest rise with 18 percent, West Germany followed with 15 percent and rises averaged 11 to 12 percent in other member countries.

The increase in productivity slowed, and the upward thrust of wages is reflected all the more in a rise in the cost of labor per unit of output, the commission said.

Accord Is Termed Unique

Out-of-Court SEC Settlement Signed on Parvin-Dohrmann

By Paul E. Steiger

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 16.—A complex out-of-court settlement signed yesterday in New York calls for seven defendants in the celebrated Parvin-Dohrmann securities fraud case to put stock worth about $1 million into a trust fund for other Parvin-Dohrmann investors.

At the same time, however, it permits them to keep about $3.8 million in cash already paid them by Harold Butler, former chairman of Denny's Restaurants Inc., giving each of the seven a significant profit.

In the settlement, described as unique in the annals of securities law, the seven consented—without admitting guilt—to injunctions barring them from future securities law violations and from any future role in the company.

They dropped all claim to payment on some $9.4 million in notes from Mr. Butler, another defendant in the suit.

The settlement was with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which filed suit in 1969.

The seven defendants are Edward Torres, who managed Parvin-Dohrmann's three casinos in Las Vegas; Sidney Korshak, prominent lawyer and labor relations consultant; his brother Marshall, a Chicago political figure; Jill St. John, the actress; and Gerald, Nathan and Saul Herzfeld, brothers who are New York businessmen and investors.

SEC Results

SEC litigation resulted in suspension of trading in Parvin-Dohrmann stock last year, the ouster of Chicago entrepreneur Delbert W. Coleman as the company's chairman and chief executive, and charges of influence peddling and perjury involving Washington lobbyist Nathan Voloshen and Martin Sweig, former chief aide to House Speaker John W. McCormack. Still unsettled are numerous private suits.

Judgments have not yet been entered against defendants Albert B. Parvin, a founder of the firm bearing his name and Mr. Voloshen.

The SEC suit charged Mr. Coleman and other defendants with manipulating the price of the stock and scheming to unload it at an inflated price.

The defendants were all parties to a special private purchase of 88,060 shares at $150 a share by Mr. Butler in connection with a plan—later aborted—for Denny's to acquire Parvin-Dohrmann.

The SEC charged that this deal, at a price about 50 percent higher than the then market price of the stock, favored the seven selling shareholders over the public shareholders.

Seeking Disgorgement

The commission was seeking disgorgement by the seven of what it called these "ill-gotten gains."

Mr. Butler charged the seven had duped him and demanded recision of the deal. The seven sellers, in turn, denied any wrongdoing and contended they were entitled to full payment from Mr. Butler.

Under the settlement, the seven get to keep $43 a share which Mr. Butler gave them as a down payment and Mr. Butler renounces any claim to their shares.

In turn, each of the seven agrees to turn over to a court-appointed trustee some of his stock for a combined total of 41,500 shares.

Who Can Buy

The seven are required to sell their remaining shares within a year and ten days. They must get prior court approval if they sell their stock other than in the open market without designating the buyer.

The 41,500 shares assigned to the trustee include 1,500 shares which are to go for his expenses. The remaining 40,000 shares are to be distributed to some of the people who were shareholders of Parvin-Dohrmann on July 10, 1969, the day the deal with Mr. Butler was consummated.

The investors entitled to share in this distribution are only those who can show they did not act on inside information or otherwise violate securities laws in buying their stock.

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Budge Again About to Join IDS Funds

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Hamer H. Budge, departing chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, is again on the brink of becoming president of the mutual funds managed by Investors Diversified Services Inc.

The board of the six funds were to have met yesterday to elect him. It has been learned, but called off their meeting when some IDS officials expressed concern that the hiring of Mr. Budge, while he was still SEC chairman would raise a storm of criticism. Mr. Budge's resignation will be effective with the adjournment of the present session of Congress, not later than Jan. 3.

Mr. Budge considered taking the same position with the fund group a year and a half ago. When the word of the talks, going on at the same time that Mr. Budge was negotiating over fund regulatory legislation, leaked out, there was criticism.

The next regular meeting of the IDS-managed funds' boards is set for Jan. 14, and Mr. Budge is expected to be named president then. He would replace Harold K. Bradford, who is retiring.

Mr. Budge was reported to have discussed the fund job with Mr. Bradford earlier this month.

House Unit Clears Measure On Penn Central Loan Aid

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—The House Commerce Committee today approved legislation designed to provide the Penn Central Railroad with a $125 million loan guarantee to keep it running at least through March 31.

The Senate Commerce Committee met on the legislation this morning but did not complete action and will meet later in the week to discuss possible amendments to the bill.

Under the bill, the Penn Central would have 15 years to pay off any government-guaranteed loan, in order to give the railroad time to market its trustee certificates.

The House Committee adopted an amendment which would give the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to take over the railroad in case it defaults on the loan.

A Senate committee spokesman said the takeover provision, in both the House and Senate versions, is pro forma, and that the government has no intention of actually nationalizing the Penn Central.

Advent of TVA May Add 5.5% to Belgian Prices

BRUSSELS, Dec. 16 (AP).—Retail prices will rise by at least 5.5 percent in Belgium next year, according to Brussels University economists, in the face of the country's planned Jan. 1 introduction of the value-added tax (TVA).

Italy will be the last of the Common Market countries to apply the TVA system—a year after Belgium.

So far, the government has only predicted a "mechanical" tax increase of 2 percent and warned it would act strongly to check price rises.

The economists said their forecast only took into account predictable factors. There were other unknown factors, they noted.

Italy Exports Up, Trade Deficit Cut

ROME, Dec. 16 (AP).—Italian exports rose at a faster pace than imports in October for the first time in over a year, official figures showed today.

Exports totaled 776.3 billion lire ($1.34 billion), up 28.5 percent over October, 1969. Imports went up 19.9 percent to 800.6 billion lire ($1.38 billion). The trade deficit was cut to 24.4 billion lire from 63.5 billion lire in October, 1969.

For the January-October period, imports totaled 7,682.5 billion lire ($12.29 billion), up 20.9 percent. Exports rose 11.2 percent to 6,850.9 billion lire ($10.96 billion). The ten-month deficit was 831.6 billion lire, against 192.4 billion lire in the 1969 period.

AT&T Profit Inches Ahead Over Quarter

Revenue Gains Fall Short of Expectation

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—American Telephone and Telegraph reported today that earnings in the quarter to Nov. 30 inched ahead by 0.1 percent on a 6.5 percent gain in revenue.

AT&T chairman H.I. Romnes noted that "the resurgence of strong revenue growth we anticipated earlier this year has not yet materialized." He added that costs remain high and that the Bell System's construction operations are continuing at record levels.

For the 12 months to Nov. 30, profits slipped 0.7 percent on a revenue gain of 8.5 percent.

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	4,279.1	4,016.9
Profits (millions)	546.71	546.14
Per Share	1.00	0.99
Year		
Revenue (millions)	16,876	15,545.4
Profits (millions)	2,176.5	2,194.8
Per Share	3.97	4.00

Company Reports

Dana Corp.

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	13.6	—
Profits (millions)	3.91	10.2
Per Share	0.29	0.74

Kelsey-Hayes

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	85.7	107.7
Profits (millions)	—1.05	1.47
Per Share	—0.36	0.50

National Service Industries

Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	81.2	77.88
Profits (millions)	4.39	4.03
Per Share	0.33	0.30

Supermarkets General

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	201.43	163.73
Profits (millions)	2.17	1.72
Per Share	0.54	0.43
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	585.07	468.5
Profits (millions)	4.96	4.01
Per Share	1.24	1.00

Customer Default May Cost Silver Dealer £4 Million

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP).—Johnson Matthey and Co., one of the world's largest silver dealers, announced tonight it stands to lose £3 to £4 million ($7.2 to $9.6 million) next year because a major customer probably cannot pay its bills.

Neither the customer's name nor nationality were identified.

Johnson Matthey is one of five merchant banks that meet daily to fix the price of bullion silver.

The unnamed customer had bought silver from Johnson Matthey for years and always paid its bills before, the announcement said. The customer had received the silver, it continued, but probably would not be able to pay for it.

The announcement was released after the close of business hours and Johnson Matthey executives were not available for comment.

Most Losses on NYSE Erased in Late Buying

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Last minute bargain hunters helped prices on the New York Stock Exchange finish almost in the plus column after a weak start today.

For most of the day, prices declined in listless trading. But in the last hour and a half, they recovered on sharply accelerated buying.

Some analysts attributed the late upsurge to institutional buying following this week's pause for consolidation, which some called surprisingly mild.

The Dow Jones industrial average, after almost a 5 point drop early in the day, closed fractionally lower at 819.07, down 0.55.

The NYSE index actually managed a token gain of 0.06 to close at 48.79.

Volume rose to 14.24 million shares from yesterday's 13.42 million shares.

The big loser was Memorex, which had been delayed nearly all day and finally opened down 14 points at 55. It was the second most active issue, closing at 59 3/4, off 9 1/4.

The computer sector again came under some early heavy selling pressure following yesterday's 9-point plunge by Memorex when it restated its nine month results.

But some analysts contended the softness came from comments that peripheral equipment makers will face a harder time under marketing pressure from giant IBM, which added 2 at 313.

Telex dropped 1/2 to 17 1/4 at the head of the active list on volume of 1.14 million shares, or triple that of runner-up Memorex.

Oils were another group that erased most of their losses. Standard Oil of New Jersey, fifth on the active list, was down 1/4 to 70. Its largely-owned subsidiary Creole Petroleum, the country's major foreign producer, lost 3/8 to 26 1/2.

Chase Manhattan, down 3/6 at 49 1/6, was third most active. Other banks were also easier. Analysts said no climb in loan demand was the reason for the weakness.

H. J. Heinz dropped 1 3/4 to 36 1/4. It owns a large tuna packer and attributed the decline to publicity on the mercury content found in the fish.

American Stock Exchange prices closed mixed, with 426 issues declining, 355 advancing and the exchange index up .02 to 22.00.

California Computer Products topped the active list and fell 1/2 to 26 3/4. Potter Instruments was second and dropped 2 1/4 to 16 3/4. Both firms are involved in computer periphery equipment.

Bolsa Chairman Quits

LONDON, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Sir Maurice Parsons is to quit the full-time chairmanship of the Bank of London and South America and prospective chairmanship of the merged Lloyds and Bolsa International Bank, due to ill health, Bolsa announced today. George F. Taylor, Bolsa deputy chairman who was to retire in April, will take over until the Bolsa-Lloyds bank is in operation.

LTV Reports On Liquidity

DALLAS, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Conglomerate Ling-Temco-Vought gave an optimistic assessment today of the firm's progress in rebuilding liquidity.

Responding to a fresh round of trouble rumors, LTV chairman and president Paul Thayer said, "I see absolutly no reason why this company should contemplate bankruptcy and, rumors to the contrary, we have no intention of filing for bankruptcy."

Mr. Thayer said the company fully expects to meet interest payments to its security holders on schedule.

He added that with support from the company's commercial bankers and other note holders, "we have the flexibility needed to make an orderly disposition of assets we must sell in order to comply with the court decree and to return the company to a positive cash flow position."

The firm has agreed, in an antitrust settlement with the government, to divest itself of Braniff Airways and Okonite in order to keep Jones and Laughlin Steel.

Mr. Thayer said the company's proposed extension of a $33 million bank loan due Jan. 31, met with a favorable response during meetings this week with banks in its credit lines. He said he felt sure formal agreements would be signed within the next few weeks extending the maturity date.

IOS Dividend Cut; Extra to Be Paid

TORONTO, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Investors Overseas Services Management Ltd. today cut its quarterly dividend to 15 cents a share and declared an extra dividend of 56 cents, both payable Jan. 20 to holders of record Dec. 31.

The quarterly dividend rate was 20 cents for the last two quarters, prior to which it was 35 cents.

The extra dividend is from proceeds on the sale of the company's 51 percent interest in Fonditalia Management, IOS said.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26⅞	9¼	Abacus .74t	10	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
78½	56¼	AbbtLb 1.10	39	72½	73¼	72⅛	73¼	+1¼
51½	25⅝	ACF Ind 2.40	13	45¼	45¾	45	45¼	+ ½
24	12	AcmeClev .88	14	14½	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
46	26	Acme Mkt 2b	15	40¼	40½	40¼	40½	+ ¼
16¾	11⅛	AdmsE 1.24e	13	13¾	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
15⅜	8¼	Ad Millis .20	23	11⅝	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
32	19½	Address 1.55e	11	23½	23¾	23	23½	+ ⅛
14⅞	6½	Admiral	37	7¾	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
45¼	32⅞	AetnaLfe 1.40	494	46	46½	45½	46⅝	+ ⅝
41	33½	AetnaLf pf 2	3	38¼	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅝
19	6	Aguirra Co	7	8⅞	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
39½	19	Aileen Inc	54	39½	40⅝	39½	40¼	+ ¾
49⅝	33⅝	Air Prod .20b	11	46⅝	46⅞	45⅝	46⅞	+ ½
127½	102½	AirPrd pf4.75	4	125	125	125	125	— ½
20¼	12½	Air Red .80e	236	21¾	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
11½	3¼	AJ Industries	69	4	4	3¾	3¾	
33¾	24⅛	Akzona 1a	38	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅜
18½	14¼	Ala Gas 1.10	5	16¼	16¼	15	16¼	+ ¼
27¼	9½	Alaska Inters	66	21¾	23⅝	21⅝	23⅜	+1⅝
43⅞	25¾	AlbertoC .22	4	38¼	38¼	37½	37½	— ¾
12¼	8	Albertsns .36	113	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅜
27⅞	19¼	AlcanAlu 1.20	55	22⅜	22½	22¼	22⅜	
23⅞	13	AlcoStand .30	28	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
25⅞	14½	Alexndrs .30r	231	24¼	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ½
13½	4½	Alleg Co .20e	36	10¼	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	
37⅞	25⅛	AllegLud 2.40	16	25⅝	26	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
46½	25⅞	AllegLud pf 3	6	27⅞	37⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅜
23	17⅛	Alleg Pw 1.32	104	22⅞	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
28	16⅞	Allied Ch 1.20	232	21⅛	21½	20¾	21½	+ ⅜
29⅞	25⅛	Alld Main .40	10	28⅞	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	—1⅛
43⅞	20⅛	AlldMill .75b	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	11½	Allied Pd .68	26	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
32½	17⅞	AlliedStr 1.40	57	26¾	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	+ ¼
14½	4⅞	AlldSup .15a	80	6⅝	6½	6⅛	6¼	
27	12⅞	Allis Chalm	37	14⅞	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
22½	12⅝	AllrigtAut .60	17	20¾	20¾	20½	20½	
29½	20½	AmalSug 1.00	5	27¾	28	27⅝	28	+ ¼
23¼	13	AlphaPC .40e	1	15½	15½	15½	15½	
74	47	Alcoa 1.80	94	59	59	58½	58½	— ½
20⅞	7½	AMBAC .50	54	10½	11¼	10½	10¾	+ ¼
24⅝	15⅝	Amer Es 1.20	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	
43⅞	31	Am Es pf2.00	2	36½	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ¾
46⅞	20	Am Hess .20r	242	44¼	44½	43½	44½	
01⅞	48	AmaH pf2.50	61	97⅛	97¼	95⅛	96⅞	— ⅜
65	34	AAirFiltr .80	41	56⅞	56	56½	58	+1⅛
31⅛	15	Am Airlin .80	154	20¾	21½	20⅝	21	+ ¼
18¼	3⅝	Am Bak .10e	8	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
45¾	29½	A Brnds 2.10	149	43⅝	44¼	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	19⅝	AmBdcst 1.20	70	24⅛	24½	24	24¼	— ⅛
45¼	34	Am Can 2.20	123	39⅞	40⅛	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
27⅛	21½	A Can pf1.75	4	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅜
14⅞	6½	Am Cem .45p	21	8½	8½	8	0	— ⅜

Continued on next page

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Dec. 16, 1970

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
	INDUSTRIALS				
5423	Abitibi	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
200	Acklands	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
4895	Albta GT	49½	48½	49	— ½
10	Albta NG	24	24	24	
500	Argus pf C	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
1006	Atl Sug	7⅝	7½	7½	
14259	Bk Nova S	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ¼
6983	Bell Tel	45¾	45½	45½	
4918	Block Bros	3.75	3.65	3.65	—.05
2226	Burns	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
2350	Calg Pow	6¾	26½	26¾	+ ¼
1925	Can Mall	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
620	Can Pack	19½	19½	19½	
1960	Can Perm Mtg	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
200	Cdn C Wrt	.74	.74	.74	—.03
300	Cdn Hydro	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
15119	Cdn Im Bk	20	19⅞VL	⅛&⅞a	
8140	Cdn Ind Gas	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
215	Cdn Tira	28⅝	27½	27½	—1½
100	Cdn Wstgh	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3200	Capital Div	.88	.85	.87	+.02
1800	Con Build	1.10	1.00	1.05	+.05
3858	Consum Gas	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
5750	Crush Int	15	14⅛	14⅞	+ ¾
1240	Cygnus A	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
1560	Cygnus B	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
4549	Dom Fdrs	23¼	23	23¼	
2190	Dom Slares	9½	9½	9½	
2080	duPont Can	14½	14¼	14½	+ ½
45	Dylex Div	4.50	4.05	4.05	
100	Emco	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
660	Falcon	139¾	138	139¾	+2¾
105	Fam Play	10	10	10	
2688	Fed Grain	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
200	Fraser	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
30	Gen Dist Can	11¾	11¾	11¾	
605	Gt L Pap	18¾	18½	18¼	
175	Gt W Life	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
425	Greyhd Can	12½	13⅛	13½	+ ¼
886	Guar Trust	8⅞	0⅞	0⅞	
7755	Gulf Can	19½	19	19½	+ ½
1300	Hawk Sid	1.95	1.90	1.95	—.05
1550	Huron&Erie	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
2579	IAC Ltd	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
202	Indusmin	12	12	12	
1385	Inland Gas	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅜
7895	Int P Line	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
1400	Inv Grp A	7⅛	7	7⅛	
54769	Jockey Cl	5.25	4.85	5.12	+.32
525	Kaiser Resour	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2372	Labatt J	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
550	Lk Ont Cem	2.15	2.15	2.15	+.10
300	L Secord	0⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9053	Loblaw A	4.95	4.95	4.95	+.05
7905	Loblaw B	4.85	4.80	4.80	—.05
1800	Loeb	3.60	3.55	3.60	
4083	MacM Bl	26¼	26½	26½	— ¼
2300	Maple Mill	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
100	Malro Strs	21	31	31	+2½
6850	Moore	33⅝	33½	33½	— ⅛
7670	Norand	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
7995	Nor Ctl G	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
700	DSP Ind	5⅝	5½	5½	
4660	Oshawa A	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
300	Pembina	24⅛	24	24	
500	Petrofina	16¾	16½	16½	— ½
1340	Rothmans	12½	13	12	
1050	Scotts Rest	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
3380	Shell Can A	22½	32¼	32½	
1400	Slater Stl	12½	12⅛	12¼	
6370	Steel Can	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+ ¼
125	Super Pet	43¾	43¼	43¼	— ½
275	Taledyn Can	5	5	5	
1595	Texaco Can	28	27½	27½	— ⅜
2550	Thom Newspa	20¼	19⅞	20	— ¼
26100	Tor Dm Bk	20⅛	19¾	19¾	— ½
2425	Trad Group	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
2577	Trans Can	34¼	34¼	34¼	
4180	Trans Mt	19⅛	19	19	
37	Un CarbCan	14¼	13⅝	14¼	
8762	Un Gas Can	15⅞V	⅛⅝½	15⅝	+ ⅛
228	Un D Can	42	41⅞	42	+ ½
600	Wainoca	4.30	4.30	4.30	+.18
500	Weldwood	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
433	Westbn Intl	7½	7½	7½	
3970	Weston A	19¾	19¼	19½	— ½
7450	White Pass	15½	15½	15½	— ½
	MINES				
700	Agnico	2.15	2.15	2.15	+.01
2000	A Rouyn	.53	.53	.53	
2450	Beth Cop	14.00	13.87	13.87	—.12
2000	Bralor	1.50	1.50	1.50	+.15
600	Brun MS	4.40	4.35	4.40	+.15
300	Camflo	2.60	2.60	2.60	
1100	Can Tung	2.05	2.02	2.05	
2069	Cassiar	22.75	22.25	22.50	—.50
7520	Chimalov	1.55	1.48	1.50	+.05
900	Coch Will	.45	.45	.45	
2550	C Marris	1.85	1.80	1.81	—.01
1825	Conwst	9.95	9.85	9.95	+.10
2100	Coppert	1.80	1.75	1.80	
2175	Crgmt	9.00	8.80	9.00	
6255	Denis	23.50	23.50	23.50	+.50
200	Dickens	1.27	1.27	1.27	—.01
575	Disc Mns	1.03	1.03	1.03	+.01
150	Granisle	10.00	10.00	10.00	
2100	Gunner	1.18	1.16	1.16	—.02
3290	Holling	36.25	35.37	36.00	+.50
100	Int Hall	1.25	1.25	1.25	
327	Int Mogul	10.00	9.90	9.90	—.10
1440	Km Kotla	.97	.97	.97	
1740	Kerr Ad	9.20	9.10	9.10	
1465	L Dufit	12.25	12.00	12.25	+.25
500	La Luz	5.70	5.70	5.70	
1600	Leitch	1.55	1.53	1.53	
600	Macassa	1.10	1.10	1.10	
1612	Madeline	2.80	2.80	2.80	—.04
2000	Madsen	.72	.72	.72	—.03
350	Mattag	22.37	22.12	22.37	+.12
500	Newcon	0.10	6.05	6.18	+.15
4500	New Imp	1.90	1.90	1.90	—.10
1261	Opem	9.45	9.35	9.40	+.10
1000	Orchan	3.55	3.50	3.50	—.05
14380	Pamour	1.84	1.80	1.80	—.05
750	Patina	29.62	29.25	29.25	—.37
810	Pine Pt	29.50	29.25	29.25	—2.00
1320	Place G	1.18	1.16	1.17	+.01
50	Placer	30.50	30.50	30.50	
800	Rayrock	1.20	1.19	1.19	
2625	Sherritt	16.50	16.37	16.50	
3000	Siscoe	1.80	1.76	1.76	—.04
1000	Stanrock	.55	.55	.55	
2600	Steep R	2.45	2.40	2.40	
7200	Sullivan	4.80	4.50	4.80	+.10
730	Teck A	6.40	6.30	6.30	+.10
5495	Tribag	.72	.72	.72	
100	Un Keno	5.05	5.05	5.05	+.05
1700	Upp Can	2.01	1.85	1.85	—.20
900	W Mines	3.55	3.50	3.55	+.05
2500	Willroy	1.38	1.38	1.38	
400	Yk Bear	4.95	4.90	4.95	+.20
	OILS & GAS				
1550	Alminex	5.95	5.85	5.90	—.05
32050	B P Oil	5.75	5.85	5.75	+.05
900	Cen Del	11.00	10.75	10.75	—.25
8500	Dynam	1.22	1.11	1.20	+.09
1802	Gt Plain	32.50	31.87	32.25	
9500	Nat Petro	3.40	3.05	3.10	—.45
1785	Num OG	8.05	7.95	7.95	—.05
12300	Permo	.71	.70	.71	+.01
1200	Petrol	1.33	1.32	1.33	—.02
1320	Place g	1.18	1.16	1.17	+.01
370	Ranger	13.00	12.87	12.87	—.12
18350	Spooner	1.89	1.70	1.70	—.17
3900	W Decal	6.35	6.30	6.35	+.05

Total sales 2,140,000 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
5500	Algoma	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
50	Asbestos	30	30	30	
3720	Bank Mont	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
13700	Bombardier	13	12½	13	+ ½
300	Brince	4.80	4.80	4.80	
645	Can Cement	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅜
700	Can Cemont pf	20	20	20	
100	CAE Ind	4.50	4.50	4.50	
3935	Cdn Indust	11¼	11	11¼	+ ½
530	Con Bath	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
450	Ivaco	8¼	8¼	8¼	
1480	Laur Fin	6⅛	6	6	
900	Molson A	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
920	Molson B	15¾	15½	15½	+ ⅛
120	Mil Trust	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ½
2300	Power Cp	5¾	5½	5¾	
1100	Price Co	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
400	Rolland A	3.95	3.95	3.95	+.05
3110	Royal Bank	22¾	22½	22¾	
925	Royal Trst	27⅞	27	27	—1
1370	Steinberg A	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
300	Valcro Ind	23⅝	23¾	23¾	+ ⅜
150	Zellers	13	13	13	

Total sales 1,446,800 shares.

Market Summary

Dec. 16, 1970

Most Actives—New York

Telex Corp	1,143,300	17¼	— 1½
Memorex	347,000	59¾	—9¼
Chase Manh	220,408	47⅝	— ⅜
Tenneco	190,800	22⅜	+ ⅜
Std Oil NJ	187,600	70	— ½
FedNat Mtg	185,700	65¾	+2
Am Tel Tel	177,000	49¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	175,400	20⅛	— ⅞
Heinz HJ	160,700	35½	—1¾
Lone S Cem	152,000	27¼	— ½
Westg El	111,800	65⅞	—1⅛
Southern Co	107,900	24⅞	+ ⅛
Natomas	95,300	52⅝	— ¼
Bucy Erie	93,900	25¾	—1⅛
Zale Corp	76,500	37¼	— ¼

Volume, all stocks, 14,240,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks, 3,428,000 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks, 24.07 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks, $41.87.
New 1970, highs, 48; lows, 8.
Issues traded in: 1,660.
Advances, 680; declines, 670; unchanged, 310.
N.Y. stock index: 48.79 +0.06; industrials: 51.44 +0.06; transportation: 33.22 —0.01; utility: 40.01 +0.06; finance: 60.96 —0.37.

Most Actives—American

Calcomp	143,500	28¾	— ½
Potter Instr	130,000	18¾	+2¼
Imper Oil	66,900	19½	— ¼
Milgo Elect	45,200	25½	
Head Ski Co	45,100	12⅞	+ ¼
Airlift Intl	43,600	1½	
Ideal Toy	41,700	27½	— ½
Asamera Oil	34,500	14⅛	— ¼
Viewlex	33,200	7⅞	— ⅛
Venice Ind	32,900	21¼	+1⅛

Approx total stock sales 3,890,000
Stock sales year ago 4,244,365

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
22.10	21.85	23.00	+.82

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	816.54	823.52	810.17	819.07	— 0.55
20 Trn	157.33	158.22	155.94	157.05	— 0.31
15 Utl	118.26	118.83	117.14	118.13	— 0.10
65 Stk	261.41	263.29	259.23	261.71	— 0.26

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials ..	98.92	97.31	98.38	+.07
20 Railroads ...	32.60	32.25	32.45	—.06
55 Utilities	60.13	59.22	59.72	+.07
500 Stocks	90.23	88.77	89.72	+.06

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

	Buy	Sales	*Short
Dec. 15	241,961	862,794	4,489
Dec. 14	257,483	601,101	4,436
Dec. 11	276,278	550,450	2,358
Dec. 10	236,716	840,809	3,397
Dec. 9	230,292	655,452	5,263

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-46

Aetna Lif C
Aileen Inc
AMF Inc
Boston Edis
Can HIPSv
CmwE pr pf
Cudahy Co
First NStrs
Gamb Skog
Gamb 1.75pf
Gamb 1.60pf
GlfSU 4.44pf
GlfSU 4.40pf
HouNG pf A
Kellogg
Lanvin Ritz
Long Isl Lt
LongILt pfI
LouLd Exp
Lubrizol
Marathn Oil
May D Strs
Maytag
McGraw Ed
Mercant Str
Mt FuelSup
N.YSta EG
NSPw 4.10pf
OkGE 4.24pf
Ph El 8.75pf
PhilM 3.90pf
PSEG 4.18pf
PSInd 4.16pf
Roch Teleph
Soo Line RR
Square D
Squibb Bech
SquibbBh pf
SO Oh 3.75pf
Trans Union
Tropican Pd
VF Corp
Weis Mkts
Whirlpool
Winn Dix B
Zenith R

NEW LOWS-8

Assd Brew
Budget Ind
Cooper TR
Copper Rng
DetE 9.32pf
Jonas Lau
MEI Corp
Nthgate Ex

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE
APPEARS EVERY THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Dec. 16, 1970

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) Wednesday.

	Bid	Ask
Aberdn	1.88	2.06
Admirslty Funds:		
Grwth	5.81	6.37
Incom	3.74	4.10
Insur	7.36	8.07
Advisers	4.94	5.40
Aetna Fd	8.98	9.81
Affiliatd	6.78	7.33
Afutre	7.21	7.21
All Am F	.59	.64
Allstate	9.97	10.72
Alpha Fd	10.21	11.16
Amcap	5.61	6.13
Am Bus	3.18	3.36
Am Dvln	10.02	10.95
Am Eqty	4.62	5.05
Amer Express:		
Capit	7.47	8.16
Incme	8.70	9.51
Invest	8.41	9.19
Specl	7.87	
Stock	8.31	9.08
Am Grth	5.91	6.46
Am Inv.	5.10	5.10
Am Mut	8.51	9.30
AmN. Gth	2.78	3.04
Anchor Group:		
Capit	7.48	8.20
Grwth	10.11	11.08
Incme	7.70	0.44
Fd Inv.	8.17	8.95
Vent	37.93	41.57
Associa	1.21	1.33
Astron	3.94	4.31
Axe Houghton:		
Fund A	5.09	5.53
Fund B	7.04	7.65
Stock	5.43	5.93
Sci Cp	4.09	4.45
Babson	0.60	
Bayrck	8.00	8.74
Beacon	12.45	12.45
Berg Knl	8.13	8.13
Berk Gth	5.21	5.69
Blair Fd	5.91	0.46
Bondstk	5.60	6.12
Boston St	7.58	8.28
Bost Fdn	10.21	11.16
Boston	7.99	8.73
Broad St	13.15	14.37
Brwn Fd	3.47	3.79
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	13.16	14.41
Candn	18.48	20.24
Divid	3.49	3.83
NatW S.	9.91	10.86
NY Vnr	13.53	14.81
BusM Fd	5.94	6.51
CG Fd	8.53	9.22
Capamr	7.25	8.05
Capit Inv	3.07	3.36
Capit Shr	5.64	6.10
Cent Shr	10.62	11.61
Channing Funds:		
Balan	10.86	11.87
Com St	1.54	1.68
Grwth	4.74	5.18
Incom	7.34	7.80
Specl	1.56	1.70
Chase Gr Bos:		
Capit	6.01	6.57
Fund	8.07	8.82
Frnt	69.07	72.14
Shrhd	10.17	11.11
Specl	8.17	8.93
Chemcl	16.79	18.35
Colonial:		
Equty	3.63	3.97
Fund	10.10	11.04
Grwth	5.47	5.98
Incom	unavail	
Vent	4.20	4.59
Col Grth	11.42	11.42
ComS Bd	4.50	4.89
Cwlth AB	1.25	1.35
Cwlth C	1.52	1.64
Comp As	8.69	9.52
Compet	6.23	6.83
Comp Bd	8.60	9.35
Comp Fd	9.01	9.79
Comstk	3.94	4.31
Concord	10.65	10.65
Consol In	10.75	11.25

	Bid	Ask
Contl Ml	6.79	6.79
Cont Gth	8.18	8.18
Corp Ld	14.09	15.49
Cnty Cap	11.50	12.43
Crn WDiv	5.58	6.10
Crn WDal	6.14	6.71
deVgh M	61.18	61.18
Delaware Group:		
Decat	10.81	11.81
Delwr	11.40	12.46
Delta	6.30	6.89
Dodg Cox	13.55	13.55
Drexel	12.49	12.49
Dreyf Fd	11.02	12.08
Dreyf Lv	12.12	13.28
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.85	10.74
Grwth	11.35	12.40
Incom	5.77	6.31
Specl	7.61	8.32
Stock	12.84	14.03
Eberst	11.99	13.10
Egret	11.56	12.57
Emrg Sc	5.15	5.85
Energy	11.49	11.49
Entprse	5.54	6.05
Equity	8.49	9.28
Equt Gth	8.19	0.98
Equt Pro	3.56	3.90
Fairfd	8.75	9.56
Farm Bu	9.26	9.26
Fed Grth	11.71	12.80
Fid Dest	6.18	
Fidelity Group:		
Capit	10.92	11.93
Essex	12.57	13.74
Evrst	11.82	12.92
Fidel	14.64	16.06
Purtn	9.61	10.50
Salem	4.86	5.31
Trend	21.14	23.10
Financial Prog:		
Dynm	3.85	4.23
Indust	3.54	3.87
Incom	5.47	5.99
Vent	3.91	4.29
FstF Va	10.04	10.97
Fstln Dis	6.93	7.59
Fst InGth	8.03	8.80
Fst InStk	8.36	9.14
Fst Multi	8.16	8.29
Fst Nat	6.84	7.48
Fst Siera	37.45	41.06
Flet Cap	5.50	
Flet Fnd	5.08	
Fla Gth	5.19	5.67
Fnd Gth	4.02	4.39
Founders Group:		
Grwth	13.88	15.17
Incom	12.52	13.68
Mutal	7.97	8.71
Specl	8.16	8.92
Foursq	9.12	9.97
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	7.33	8.03
Grwth	5.61	6.15
Util	6.19	6.78
Incom	1.94	2.13
Freedm	7.78	8.53
Fd frMut	9.28	9.30
Fund Inc Grp:		
Cmrc	8.78	9.60
Impac	6.90	7.54
Ind Trd	unavail	
Pilot	6.60	7.21
Fund Am	8.23	9.02
Gatewy	7.43	8.03
Gen Sec	unavail	
Gibraltr	6.39	0.45
Group Sec:		
Apex F	7.07	7.73
Bal Fd	8.35	9.12
Com St	12.13	13.25
GrthFd A	7.09	7.75
Grth Ind	17.96	17.96
Guardn	23.24	23.24
Hamilton:		
HFT	4.17	4.56
Gth	6.73	7.36
Harbor	7.44	8.13
Hartwll	11.09	11.09
H&C Lev	8.87	8.87
Hedb Gor	6.97	6.97
Hedge	9.55	10.47
Heritge	1.96	2.14
H Mann	14.22	14.81
Hubsmn	3.16	3.45
ICM Finl	6.97	7.64
ISI Gth	3.85	4.21
ISI Inc	4.08	4.46
ISI Trust	3.04	
Imp Cap	8.49	9.28
Imp Gth	6.34	6.93
Inc FdB	6.45	7.07

	Bid	Ask
Indepnd	5.58	6.12
Indstry	4.29	4.70
INTGN	7.87	8.51
Inv CoA	12.11	13.23
Inv Guid	8.19	8.19
Inv Indic	6.37	0.37
Inves Bos	11.56	12.63
Investors Group:		
IDS ndr	3.88	4.22
Mut	9.21	10.18
Prog	3.73	4.06
Stock	17.39	18.90
Select	8.79	9.45
Var Py	6.46	7.02
Inv Rsch	4.39	4.80
Istel	18.66	19.24
Ivy	6.83	6.83
J Hncock	7.33	7.97
Johnstn	19.21	19.21
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	8.51	9.34
Cus B1	18.57	19.39
Cus B2	18.91	20.64
Cus B4	7.84	8.56
Cus K1	7.33	8.01
Cus K2	4.56	4.99
Cus S1	17.00	18.55
Cus S2	9.86	10.77
Cus S3	6.97	7.61
Cus S4	3.95	4.32
Polar	3.20	2.51
Knickb	6.59	7.22
Knick Gt	7.90	8.65
Lex Grth	7.95	8.69
Lex Rsch	14.06	15.37
Liberty	5.34	5.84
Life Stk	4.68	5.12
Life Inv	6.29	6.87
Linc Nal	9.37	10.24
Ling	3.64	3.98
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	32.50	32.50
Capit	10.14	10.14
Mut	13.58	13.58
Luth Bra	11.06	12.09
Magna In	8.29	9.06
Manhtn	4.61	5.04
Mkt Grth	5.62	5.62
Mass Fd	10.34	11.33
Mass Inc	14.55	15.90
Mass Inv	10.77	11.77
Mass Tr	14.08	15.39
Mates	3.40	3.40
Mathers	11.80	11.82
MidA Mu	4.06	5.31
Moody Cp	11.21	12.25
Moody's	12.15	13.28
MIF Fd	0.07	6.72
MIF Gth	4.72	5.10
MuUS Gv	10.52	10.68
Mu OmG	unavail	
Mu Omin	unavail	
Mu tShrs	13.50	13.50
Mut Trst	1.94	1.94
NEA Mul	9.27	9.46
Nat Ind	9.70	9.70
Nat Invst	6.98	7.63
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	10.27	11.22
Bond	4.87	5.32
Divid	3.92	4.30
Grwth	8.39	9.16
Pf Stk	6.53	7.14
Incom	4.79	5.22
Stock	7.60	8.31
Nel Grth	8.30	9.02
Neuw Cet	4.68	5.11
Neuw Fd	9.05	9.05
New Wld	12.16	13.29
Newton	13.73	15.01
Nich Strg	10.47	10.47
Noreast	14.43	14.43
Ocngph	6.47	6.47
Omega	5.90	6.02
100 Fd	12.64	13.81
101 Fd	8.74	9.55
One WmS	13.49	13.49
O'Nell	11.41	11.41
Oppenh	7.36	8.04
Opp AIM	9.70	10.60
OTC Sec	unavail	
Pace Fnd	6.94	7.58
Paul Rev	7.07	7.73
Penn Sq	7.54	7.54
Pa Mut	3.71	3.71
Phila	12.88	14.12
Pilgrim	8.34	9.11
Pine St	10.82	10.82
Pion Enl	6.04	6.60
Pion Fnd	10.73	11.73
Plan Inv	9.55	10.44
Price Funds:		
Grwth	22.46	22.46
N Era	9.25	9.25

N. Hor
Pro Fund
Pro Porlf
Provdnt
Prud Sys
Putnam F
Equit
Georg
Grth
Incom
Invest
Vista
Voyeg
Revere
Rinfret
Rosenth
Schustr
Scudder
Intl Inv
Spcl
Bal
Com St
Security
Equty
Invest
Ultra
Selec Am
Sel Specs
Sentl Gth
Sham Fd
Shear Ap
Sh Dean
Side
Sigma Fi
Capit
Invest
Trust
Smith B
Swst Inv
Swinv G
Sover Im
Spectra
StFrm G
State St
Steadman
Am Inc
Fiduc
Stein Rc
Bal
Cap Or
Stock
Supervisd
Grth
Sumit
Tech
Syncr G
TMR Ap
Teachrs
Technel
Temp G
Towr Ml
Tran Ca
Trav Eq
Tudor F
TwnC G
TwnC In
Unif Mu
Unifd
Un Capi
United F
Accm
Incom
Scien
Vang
UFd Ca
Value L
Val Li
Incom
Spl Sh
VnceS S
Vandrbl
Vangd
Var Ind
Viking
WallSt
Wash M
Wellingt
Expir
Ivest
Morg
Techv
Trust
Wallsl
Wellin
Windr
West In
Whitehll
Wincp F
Winfield
Wisc Fd
Worth
Zaiglar

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(ntinued from preceding page.)

Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	1970 High	1970 Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
arrG 2.50e	8	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
artWal .40a	143	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
asHeCk .60b	58	20	38¼	38	20 — ⅛
elerTr 1.20	209	40⅞	41½	40⅞	41⅜+ ⅜
l Corp	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+ ½
eco Corp .90	11	18½	18⅛	18½	18½— ⅛
elaneseCp 2	90	60	60¾	59½	60¾+1
elan plA4.50	2	51½	57½	57½	57½— ½
anco Ins .20	4e	37⅞	37⅞	37	37½— ½
ent Fdy	18	9	9⅜	9	9¼+ ¼
en Hud 1.40	25	23	23⅛	23	23½+ ½
en IllLt 1.44	28	27	27	26¾	26¾— ¼
nIllLt pf4.50	240	61	62	61	62 +2
enIlPs 1.20	82	20½	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛— ⅛
entLaEl 1	23	24	24⅛	23⅞	24
enMPw 1.20	26	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝— ¼
ent SW 1.90	223	47⅝	47½	46⅝	47¼+ ⅛
ent Soya 1	17	22⅞	22½	22½	22½— ¼
enTelU .90b	124	20	38¼	19⅝	19⅝+ ⅛
erro 1.60b	47	17	17	16¾	16¾— ⅛
ert-feed .80	25	22½	22¾	22½	22¾+ ⅛
ert-fed pf.98	1	22½	22½	22½	22½
essnaAir .60	76	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛— ⅜
hadbrn Inc	104	5⅝	5⅝	2¼	5¼— ⅛
iamaB 1.20	82	29	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝— ⅜
harter HY 2	71	36⅞	36⅞	35⅝	36 — ⅛
haseMn 1.80	2204	49¼	49⅝	49	49⅛— ⅜
hseMT .43e	189	30⅞	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛+ ¼
hecker Mot	8	25½	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞+ ⅜
helsea .24	27	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½
hemetron 1	46	22⅞	24½	23⅞	24½+ ⅜
hemNY 2.88	86	60¼	61	60	61 + ⅜
hmwy .15r	36	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛
hesVa 1.60	16	27½	28	27½	27⅝+ ⅛
hes Dhlo 4	25	49⅝	49½	48⅞	49¼
hesbgh 1.04	126	44	44	43⅝	43⅞+ ⅛
hi East III	418	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7½+ ⅜
hiMil SpP	22	11⅞	11⅞	11⅛	11¼— ½
hi Mil Sp pf	18	14½	14½	13½	13½— ⅜
hiPneuT 2	33	34⅞	35	34⅝	34⅞+ ⅛
b RI cl HW	3	15½	15½	15½	15½— ½
hocFull .20r	23	8¼	8¼	8½	8½— ⅛
hris Ctl .20p	67	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛
hris pr pf 1	3	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛— ⅛
hromall .50	33	16¼	16¼	15⅞	16¼
hromi pf 5	8	71	71	70	71 — ⅛
hrysler .60	688	27⅝	28¾	27⅝	28¾+ ⅜
inn Bell 2.40	6	42½	42⅞	42½	42⅞+ ⅜
inn GE 1.50	21	27½	27	27	27½+ ¼
inG pf9.80	250	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝+ ¼
inGE pf 4	2270	55¼	55¼	54	54 — 1
inMiac 1.40	59	37⅝	48	37⅝	39¼+1⅞
ITFin 1.80	22	43¼	43¼	43⅛	43⅛— ¼
IT pfI5.50B	1	107	107	107	107 — ½
IT pfL50C	1	108	108	108	108 +1
itesSvc 2.20	113	46	45¾	45⅞	45⅞— ⅜
ity Inv .50	343	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	14 — ⅞
ityInv pf B2	95	29½	30⅜	29½	29½— ⅜
ityIn pfJ.31	1	33	33	33	33 — ⅛
ity Strs .20p	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
lark Eq 1.40	22	35	35¼	35	35
lark Oil .40	12	19½	20	19¼	20 + ⅜
lev City 1.80	17	56	56	56	56
levElll 2.16	49	39	39¼	38¾	39¼+ ¼
iv Pit 1.75p	2280	18½	18⅛	18½	18½— ⅛
levPl spl 1p	2208	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼— ¼
lorox 1e	158	34⅛	34⅛	33¾	33⅞— ⅛
luettPea .90	81	23	23	22½	22½— ⅝
luettP pf 1	33	16½	16⅝	16½	16½
NA Fin 1.50	82	12	15⅝	15	15⅝+ ⅛
NA pf A1.18	104	21⅝	21⅝	21	21⅝+ ⅜
aast 81 Gas	130	46½	47½	45½	45½— ½
oca Col 1.44	78	84⅝	84⅝	84⅛	84⅛— ⅛
oca Bllg .60	169	26¾	27⅝	26½	27 + ⅜
olg Pal 1.40	77	43¼	43⅞	43⅛	43½— ⅛
ollins Alk 1	69	36	36¼	36	36¼+ ½
ollin R .20p	6	13⅝	13⅝	13	13⅝— ⅛
olpinist 1.60	22	31½	31⅝	31	31⅝— ¼
olt Ind 1	37	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15⅛+ ⅛
olt In pf4.25	2	42½	42½	42½	42½— ⅝
olt In pf1.40	1	18½	18½	18½	18½
35 1.40b	169	27⅛	27¼	26⅞	27½ +1⅛
35 pf 1	24	18½	18¾	18⅝	18⅝— ⅛
olu Gas 1.68	130	34⅝	34½	34⅛	34½+ ⅜
olupLt .45r	106	18¼	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+ ⅜
omaS 1.20	82	27¼	27⅝	26⅞	27⅝+ ⅛
mb En 1.20	92	51	51⅞	51	51½+ ⅜
nbE pfI.78	1	46	46	46	46 — ½
mISalv .40	118	18½	18½	17½	17⅞— ⅜
mISol pf.90	1	14½	14½	14½	14½— ½
mwE 2.20b	123	38¼	38½	38	38⅛— ⅛
mE pf9.44	3	115½	116	115½	116 + ⅜
mE pfI.42	15	24	24¼	24	24 — ⅛
mw Oil .60	140	16	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞— ¼
mput Sci	146	9⅜	9⅜	9½	9⅜
msat .50	223	49⅝	49⅝	48½	49⅜
ne Mills 1	30	20½	21½	20½	21 + ⅛
nnGn 1.04e	46	24	24	23¾	24 + ⅛
nrac .60	52	14⅝	15⅝	14½	15⅝+ ½
n Edis 1.80	136	24	24¼	24	24¼
n Edis pf 4	7	80¼	80¼	79½	80½
n Edis pf 2	8	64¾	64¾	64	64¾— ⅜
nE pfC4.65	2100	59½	59½	59½	59½
n Fds 1.20	423	42⅞	43¼	42⅞	42⅞
n Fd pf4.50	155	102½	103	102	103 + ½
n Freight 1	50	29	29⅝	28½	29½+ ⅜
n Leasing	112	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼— ⅜
nNatG 1.88	34	29¼	29¼	29	29 — ¼
ns Power 2	49	33⅝	33½	33	33 — ⅛
nPw pf4.50	2120	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝+ ⅛
nt Air .25p	211	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12⅛+ ¼
nl Can 1.60	87	39¾	39⅞	39¾	39⅞+ ⅛
Can pf4.25	2160	60	60	60	60
nl Corp .30e	52	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅜— ⅛
Dop pfI.25	278	15¾	15⅝	15¾	15¾— ⅛
nl Corp 2	89	33⅝	34⅝	33⅞	34⅛+ ¼
p pfB2.50	22	38½	38½	38½	38½— ⅛
t Mtg .92	92	18⅝	18⅝	18	18⅝
l Oil 1.50	339	21	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞— ¼
l Oil pf 2	3	44¼	44½	44½	44½+ ½
l Tel .80	45	25½	25½	25¼	25¼— ¼
ntrol Data	344	49¾	51⅜	49¾	51½+1⅛
Dat pf4.50	2200	51	51	51	51 — ¼
wood 1.90	11	34⅛	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞+ ¼
k Unit .50	25	30	30¼	29¾	29¾
operin 1.40	38	32	32	31½	31½— ½
prTR .75p	42	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11½— ¼
oland 1.20	41	54¼	54¾	54¼	54⅜— ⅛
pRge .50b	57	27½	27½	26⅝	27½+ ⅛
owidSll .60	46	10½	11	10¼	11 + ⅜
rinthB .30e	109	28	28½	28	28¼+ ⅜
-GIW 2.50a	45	183½	184	182	184
onetin .22	47	25⅛	25½	24¾	24⅞— ⅜
ales Com	41	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7⅜— ⅛
Bdcst .30	x55	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼
C Intl 1.70	68	34½	34⅝	34¼	34⅝
ina 1.60b	33	32⅞	33⅛	32⅞	33 + ⅛
ndiff Fin 1	22	23¾	23⅞	23¾	23¾
ckNtl 1.60	12	33	33¼	33	33 — ¼
ompK .80	7	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14⅞— ½
ouseHnd 1	18	19¾	19¾	19½	19¾— ⅜
owCoil .40r	214	11⅛	12	11⅛	12 + ⅞
own Cork	106	16½	16⅞	16¼	16¼— ⅜
ownZell 1.20	102	30	29½	30	30 — ⅜
nZ pf4.20	230	58½	58½	58½	58½— ½
S Corp .40	33	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
dahy .68i	72	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17¼+ ¼
dhy pfI.25	2	20	20	20	20 — ⅜
lligan .28	4	13¾	13¾	13½	13¾— ¼
mmEn .88	31	33¾	34	33⅝	34 + ⅜
nnDrg .36p	11	8⅛	8	8	8 — ⅛
rtissWr .60	50	18½	10½	18⅛	10⅛— ¼
rtWr A 2	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞— ⅛
HerN 1.20	41	27⅛	28⅜	27⅛	28¼+1¼
clop 1.90	12	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½— ⅜
prusM 1.60	33	52½	53	52¼	53 + ¼

D

Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	1970 High	1970 Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
nRivr .25p	48	7¼	7¼	7	7 — ⅜
na Cp 1.25	84	26⅝	27	26⅝	26⅞+ ⅜
rt Ind .80b	122	33½	34	32½	33⅜+ ¼
rt Ind pf 2	12	39	39¼	38¾	39½+ ⅜
ala Process	91	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
ycoCp 1.20	1	17½	17½	17½	17½
yco pf4.25	z180	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞+ ⅜
ylnHud .50	9	30¼	30¼	29½	29½— ⅞
ylnPL 1.60	45	24⅛	24½	24⅛	24⅛
ere Co 2	181	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
elmarP 1.12	22	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+ ⅜
el Mnte 1.18	43	22½	25½	25¼	25½
lta Air .50	384	31½	31½	30⅞	30⅞— ⅜
ntec Intl	44	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
nm Mfg .60	57	30⅛	31	29½	29⅞+ ⅜
nmMfg pf 1	8	18⅛	18½	18¼	18½+ ¼
nnyRat .04	140	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7¼— ⅛
ntsplyInt 1	14	25½	25½	24⅝	24⅝— ½
oraco pf A	1	41½	41½	41½	41½+ ½
oreo pf B	16	40¾	41¼	40¾	41¼+ ½
nSolnic .40	116	23	25	23	25 — ⅜
stEdis 1.40	60	20	20	19¼	19⅝
st Ed pf9.32	z450	109¼	109¼	109	109 — ⅜
st Ed pf5.50	5	79⅞	80	79⅞	80 + ½
xter .24	169	18	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝+ ⅛
elFinan .40	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+ ⅛
aminil 1.80	27	36⅞	37	36½	37 + ¼
am Shem 1	125	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19½
a Sh pfC 2	12	28¼	28⅝	28	28⅝+ ⅛
as pf O1.20	43	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞— ⅛
ciphon .36p	34	9	9	8⅞	9
Acme Mag	421	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7½— ⅜
vMag pf 1	8	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞— ¼
jin Hat	48	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
PasoNG 1	192	18	18⅞	18	18½— ⅛
raCp 1.20	22	26¼	26¼	26	26¼+ ⅛

E

Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	1970 High	1970 Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
glaPic .90	28	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝+ ⅛
sco Cp .90	7	17½	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
st Air Lin	112	13⅝	13⅞	13½	13⅝+ ⅛
stGo 1.04i	30	35	35⅞	35	35⅞+ ⅞
st Util 1.40	20	18½	18⅝	18⅝	18½
sKodak 1e	242	73	73⅝	72¾	73⅝— ⅜
tonYa 1.40	76	35⅛	36	35⅛	36 + ⅜
hlin M1 .52	38	29½	29¾	29⅝	29⅝— ½
kerdJ .20	119	35¼	30	35¼	37¼+2
tsonBros 1	17	28⅛	28⅛	27⅛	28 — ⅜
i&G .10	36	12⅛	13⅝	12⅛	13 + ⅜
lusic .21e	39	4	4⅛	4	4 — ⅛
ct Assoc	36	4	4	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
Acm Mag	421	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7½— ⅜
vMag pf 1	8	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞— ¼
jin Hat	48	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
PasoNG 1	192	18	18⅞	18	18½— ⅛
raCp 1.20	22	26¼	26¼	26	26¼+ ⅛

Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	1970 High	1970 Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
67½	42⅛	Emer El 1.16	102	66¼	66⅝	66¼— ⅛
62	41	EmeryAirF 1	18	57	57	57 — ⅛
44½	23⅛	Emhart 1.20	12	31½	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜+ ⅛
29⅝	24⅛	EmpDist 1.76	13	29	29⅛	29	29⅛+ ⅛
29½	12	EnglhMin .40	162	23⅝	24	23⅛	23⅞+ ½
176	95	Eng M pf4.25	6	145	145	145	145 +1
19	9	Ennis Bus .32	13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
34¼	27	Equit Gs 2.20	9	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
59	12⅝	EquityFd .10r	291	23⅝	24⅝	23⅛	24⅝+ ⅜
25½	16⅝	ESB Inc 1.20	11	20	20½	19⅞	20½+ ⅞
22¼	8½	Esquire .20	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛— ⅜
36¾	17	EssexInt 1.20	22	31⅛	32	31⅛	31⅝— ½
19⅝	8¼	Esterlin .20e	14	9⅛	9¼	9	9¼
26⅛	15	Ethyl Cp .84	46	20½	20¾	20½	20⅝+ ⅛
39	28⅞	Ethyl pfI.40	45	34¼	34¼	33⅞	34 — ⅛
31¼	13⅝	Eurofnd .40e	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+ ⅛
45¾	23⅝	Evansp .60b	7	42	42	41½	41½— ⅜
27½	16⅛	ExCell0 .25	46	20⅝	20⅝	19⅝	20 — ⅜

F

Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	1970 High	1970 Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36½	11	Fabergé .40	377	11⅝	11⅝	11	11⅛— ⅜
47½	29¼	FactorA .60b	8	39½	39½	39½	39½— ⅜
96	18	Fairch Cam	164	23¼	24⅝	23	24½+ ⅞
13½	6	Fair Hill .30e	21	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼— ½
19⅝	13⅛	Fairmont 1	12	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝
17⅝	5½	Falstaff .10p	38	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝+ ⅛
19⅞	9⅝	gFamily Fl .60	22	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+ ¼
13⅝	7⅝	Fansteel Inc	12	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝— ¼
18⅝	9⅛	Far West Fin	4	12	12	11⅝	11⅝— ¼
66⅝	39	FarahMfg .88	13	65	65	64½	64½— ⅜
24⅝	5½	FAS Int .76f	80	6	6¼	5⅞	6¼+ ⅛
39½	28⅛	Fedders .40	118	38⅛	38⅝	38	38 — ⅛
28⅛	18¼	Federal 1.20	24	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
27¼	20⅛	FedMog 1.80	160	24⅞	24⅞	23¾	24⅛— ⅜
66½	45⅛	FedNMtg .96	1857	64⅝	65⅝	63¾	65¼+3
15½	8¼	FedPacEl	17	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅝
19⅝	13⅛	F Pac pfI.28	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
23⅝	14	FedPapBd 1	7	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅝+ ⅜
22⅞	23⅛	F Pap pfI.15	230	20¼	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+ ⅛
28⅝	13⅝	FedSignS .60	17	12	15	14⅛	14½— ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Federals Inc	15	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+ ⅛
41⅛	25¼	FedDptStr 1	245	39⅝	39⅝	38⅝	39¼
16⅝	6¼	Federat Dev	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+ ¼
35	13⅝	Ferro Cp .70	26	20⅛	20⅛	19¾	19¾— ¼
28⅝	16⅝	Fibreboard .70	26	25⅝	26	25⅝	25⅝+ ⅜
39	19⅝	Filtrol 1.40	9	21	21	20⅝	20⅝— ⅛
33⅛	9⅞	Fin Federatn	47	14⅛	14⅝	14	14¼+ ⅜
53⅝	34⅞	Firestne 1.60	298	46¼	48	46¼	47¼+ ⅞
44⅝	27⅝	Fst Chrt 1.84t	154	42	42¼	41	42⅛— ⅛
24½	18½	Fst Mtg 1.71e	97	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+ ⅛
74⅝	55¼	FstNCity 2.64	585	67⅝	67⅝	60⅛	66¾— ⅜
38⅝	26⅛	FstNSt 1.25e	339	37½	38⅝	37½	38⅝+1⅜
34⅝	17⅛	Fischbch .80	8	32¾	33⅝	32¾	33¼+ ⅜
19⅝	8⅝	Fishr Fd .20e	16	11⅝	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝— ⅜
15½	6⅝	Fisher Scl .16	76	18	18⅛	18	18
41	13⅝	FleetEnt .16	224	36⅝	38½	36½	38⅝+1¼
13⅝	8⅞	Fleming .50	27	9⅝	10⅛	9¾	10⅛+ ½
26⅝	17⅝	Flintkote 1	18	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝— ⅛
60½	57¼	Flint pfA 4.50	2178	75	72	74⅝	74⅝— ¼
36¼	38	Flint pfB 2.25	4	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
40⅝	15⅛	FlaE Coast 3	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝— ⅜
24	16⅛	Fla Gas .60	156	22½	22⅞	22½	22⅞+ ½
54	40⅝	Fla Pow 1.68	10	52½	52⅝	52½	52½— ¼
75	54⅛	FlaPwL 2.12	36	70⅝	71⅛	70⅝	70⅝— ⅜
24⅛	5⅝	Fla Steel 1	2	22	22	22	22
k 34⅞	17⅝	FloorCp 1.38t	23	23¼	23⅞	23	23¼+ ⅜
37⅝	24	Flyer pfB 3	2	45½	45½	45½	45½+ ⅜
30⅝	11⅛	Flyer Tiger .81t	74	25¼	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛— ⅜
25⅛	15½	FMC Cp .85	425	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛	22¼+ ¼
39	20	FMC pf2.25	17	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34¼ 7
20⅛	12⅝	Food Fair .90	44	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
12¼	7	Foote Cb .60	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
18⅝	8½	Foote Min .8	3	12½	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛— ¼
22	16	Foote pf 2.20	4	26½	26½	26½	26½— ⅛
54⅞	37⅛	FordM 2.40	460	54	54⅝	54	54⅝+ ⅜
30⅛	16¼	ForMcKS .80	63	20⅝	21¼	20⅝	21¼+ ⅜
50½	26	FMcK pfI.80	12	35¼	35⅞	34	35¼— ⅜
24	12½	Fost Whl .80	24	18	18½	18	18⅛+ ⅛
19¼	13	Fost Whl pf 1	1	15	15	15	15
39⅝	11¼	Foxboro .30b	14	23¼	23⅞	22	22 — ⅛
21⅝	13⅝	Frank Str .40	19	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
25⅞	11⅝	FreentSul .80	104	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛— ½
31⅝	7	Fuqua In .451	270	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11½

G

Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	1970 High	1970 Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
62	15⅝	GAC Co 1.50	48	21⅞	22	21⅞	22 + ¼
16⅞	7¼	GAF Corp .40	122	11	11¼	101	10¼— ⅜
25½	15	GAF pf 1.20	11	18⅝	8⅝	8	18 — ⅜
34⅝	7	Gam Sko 1.30	83	34	34⅝	34	34⅝+ ⅛
34⅝	22⅝	GamS pf 1.75	34	34⅝	35	34⅝	35 + ⅜
33⅝	29	GamS pf 1.60	23	33⅝	34	33¼	34 + ⅜
54	18½	Gannett .48	9	23	23	22⅝	22⅞+ ⅜
35¼	22	GardDen 1.30	22	34⅛	34⅝	34¼	34⅝— ⅜
11¼	4⅝	Gateway Ind	5	5⅞	6	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
18¼	8⅞	GCA Corp	36	9¼	9⅞	9¼	9⅜— ⅛
17⅛	11⅝	Gemini Cap	7	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½— ¼
11⅝	6½	Gemini .56a	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
28⅝	6	GnAtlnv 1.73e	17	21	21½	20½	20½+ ⅛
42⅝	26⅛	GAMnIl .60b	75	34⅝	34¾	34⅝	34⅝+ ⅛
40½	28⅝	GATran 1.60	64	43	42⅞	42	42 — ⅛
52⅝	41	GATrn pf2.50	10	52	52⅝	52	52⅝
15¼	1⅛	Gen Banc .56	21	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
24⅝	14⅝	GnCable .80	1754	21	21	19½	20⅛— ⅜
38⅝	8⅝	Gen Clg 1.20	6	29⅞	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝+ ⅞
32¼	14½	GnDevel .32f	42	25⅞	26	25¼	26 + ⅜
30⅝	16½	Gen Dyn .50e	189	18½	18½	18½	18½— ⅛
92½	60¼	Gen Elec 2.50	188	90⅝	90⅝	89⅝	90¼+ ⅛
14⅝	7½	Gen Fiber .56e	22	18½	18½	10¼	10¼— ¼
87⅝	66½	Gen Fds 2.60	61	84⅝	85⅝	84⅝	84⅝— ⅝
14¼	6⅝	Gen Host	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝— ½
36⅝	11½	Gen Inst .30t	40	16⅛	16½	16⅛	16½+ ¼
40½	29½	GenInstr pf 3	2	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
38⅝	23⅝	Gen Mills .88	104	33	33½	32⅝	32⅝— ½
63⅝	41	G Mill pfI.25	5	55⅝	56	55⅝	56 — ⅜
80	59½	GenMot 3.40e	638	77⅝	79½	77⅝	79½+ ⅞
60	67½	GenMot Spl 5	14	77	77½	76	76⅞— ⅛
58⅝	49½	GenMot pf .75	1	56½	56½	56½	56½— ⅜
30½	16⅝	GenPcom .80	134	29⅝	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝— ¼
25½	16⅝	G PubUt 1.60	197	21⅛	21⅝	20⅝	21 — ⅜
12⅝	6	Gen Refract	18	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8⅛+ ⅛
70⅝	42	GenSignl 1.20	14	55½	56	55½	56 + ⅛
116	77¼	GenSignl pf 4	7	98½	98½	97	97 —1⅝
16⅝	8⅛	GenStIln .56e	74	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝— ⅜
33⅝	20⅝

U.S. Commodity P

NEW YORK, Dec. 16. *prices in primary markets gistered today in New York*

Commodity and unit	Wed.
FOODS	
Wheat 2, red bush	$2.17
Wheat 2, hard c.i.f. bu.	2.14¾
Corn, 2 yellow bu.	1.70½
Oats 2 white bu.	1.01½
Rye 2 Western c.i.f. bu.	1.78
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.23½
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	+.33½
TEXTILES	
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.16¼
METALS	
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	106.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton.	74.50
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	36-37
Lead, spot lb.	.14½
Copper elec. lb.	53-53¼
Tin, (Straits), lb.	1.63½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.15
Silver N.Y., oz.	1.62
COMMODITY Indices	
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931).	382.7

* Nominal. + Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Dec. 16, 1970

World sugar No. 11: March '71 May '71 4.30-31, July '71 4.32-33; 4.35, Oct. '71 4.34-35, May '71 4

Wool, new: March '71 85.8 b, 86.0 b, Dec. '71 87.7 b, March '7 May '72 89.1.

Wool tops: Closed. No sales.

Cocoa: Dec. 28.64, March May '71 29.24, July '71 29.51, 29.91, Dec. '71 30.34, March '72

Copper: Dec. 47.65, Jan. March '71 48.30, May '71 49.00, 49.50, Sept. '71 50.05, Oct. '71 50 '71 50.50, Jan. '72 50.65.

Orange juice (frozen conce Dec. 35.85, Jan. '71 36.45 b, M 37.70, May '71 38.65 b, July Sept. '71 41.00, Nov. '71 41.45.

Potatoes: March '71 2.53, 2.75, May '71 3.20; Nov. '71 2.

Silver: Dec. 159.90, Jan. '7 March '71 163.10, May '71 165.70 168.30, Sept. '71 170.90, Dec. Jan. '72 176.15, March '72 178.

(a) asked. (b) bid. (n) nom

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Clo
Mar	26.49	26.67	26.49	26.5
May	27.00	27.15	27.00	27.0
Jul	27.25	27.25	27.20	27.20
Oct	25.85	25.95	25.85	25.8
Dec	25.90	25.90	25.90	25.7

2-bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Cl
WHEAT				
Dec	1.65¼	1.68⅞	1.65¼	1.6
Mar	1.66¼	1.68⅞	1.66¼	1.6
May	1.65½	1.67¾	1.65½	1.6
Jul	1.58¼	1.59⅝	1.58¼	1.5
Sep	1.60¼	1.61⅞	1.60¼	1.6
CORN				
Dec	1.50⅝	1.51¾	1.50⅝	1.5
Mar	1.55	1.56¼	1.55	1.5
May	1.58¼	1.59⅝	1.58¼	1.5
Jul	1.59½	1.61⅜	1.59½	1.6
Sep	1.59	1.60⅝	1.59	1.6
Dec	1.54	1.56¼	1.54	1.5
Mar	1.58	1.60¼	1.58	1.5
SOYBEANS				
Jan	2.98¼	2.99¼	2.97¾	2.9
Mar	3.02⅝	3.03⅝	3.02¼	3.0
May	3.07	3.08¼	3.06¾	3.0
Jul	3.10	3.11⅝	3.09¾	3.1
Aug	3.07¾	3.08⅝	3.07¼	3.0
Sep	2.91½	2.92⅝	2.91¼	2.9
Nov	2.81½	2.82¼	2.81⅛	2.8
Jan	2.85¼	2.86⅛	2.85¼	2.8
SOYBEAN OIL				
Dec	12.31	12.37	12.18	12
Jan	12.03	12.05	11.82	11
Mar	11.82	11.85	11.65	11
May	11.68	11.72	11.52	11
Jul	11.52	11.60	11.41	a11
Aug	11.38	11.38	11.23	a11
Sep	10.89	10.89	10.77	10
Oct	10.53	10.53	10.33	10
SOYBEAN MEAL				
Dec	83.75	85.00	83.10	8
Jan	82.75	83.30	82.45	8
Mar	80.85	81.25	80.55	8
Sep	10.89	10.89	10.77	10
May	80.90	81.10	80.50	80
Jul	81.50	81.80	81.20	81
Aug	81.20	81.70	81.20	a81
Sep	79.25	79.50	79.25	79
Oct	76.60	77.10	76.30	77

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

SILVER				
Dec	1,61.00	1,62.00	1,60.00	1,60
Jan	1,62.00	1,62.10	1,60.50	1,60
Feb	1,63.30	1,63.60	1,61.40	1,61
Apr	1,65.50	1,66.20	1,63.80	1,64
Jun	1,67.10	1,68.70	1,66.40	1,67
Aug	1,70.50	1,71.20	1,69.00	1,70
Oct	1,73.00	1,73.70	1,71.80	1,72
Dec	1,74.50	1,76.10	1,74.40	1,74
Feb	1,77.50	1,78.50	1,27.00	1,77
LIVE BEEF CATTLE				
Dec	27.30	27.60	27.30	27
Feb	27.77	28.15	27.77	28
Apr	28.70	29.05	28.65	29
Jun	29.80	29.30	29.00	29
Aug	28.85	29.10	28.85	29
Oct	28.70	28.85	28.70	28
Dec	28.50	28.65	28.50	28
Feb	—	—	—	n28

Sales: Dec 171; Feb 1,311; A June 353; Aug 86; Oct 22; De Feb'72, 0.

LIVE HOGS				
Dec	17.45	17.65	17.45	17
Feb	17.35	17.55	17.30	17
Apr	18.20	18.20	18.12	a18
Jun	20.75	20.75	20.65	20
Jul	21.70	2..70	21.50	21
Aug	21.65	21.65	21.45	21
Oct	21.25	21.25	21.20	21

Sales: Dec 108; Feb 213; April 32; July 43; Aug 18; Oct 5.

SHELL EGGS				
Dec	40.60	40.75	40.10	40
Jan	37.80	37.90	37.00	37
Feb	36.00	36.85	36.60	35
Mar	35.15	b35.30	35.15	b35
Apr	35.00	35.00	35.00	35
May	33.50	33.50	33.50	33

Sales: Dec 221; Jan 846; March 26; April 1; May 1.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES				
Feb	27.50	27.90	27.35	27
Mar	27.90	28.27	27.65	28
May	28.80	29.15	28.57	28
Jul	29.65	29.95	29.45	29
Aug	29.20	29.47	35.37	a29

Sales: Feb 2,734; March 805; July 407; Aug 134.

Open Interest: Feb 7,737; Mar May 3,027; July 5,156; Aug 1,185.

b—Bid; a—Offered; n—Nomina

One Dollar

was worth yesterday

Austrian schillings	
Belgian francs	
British pound ($ per £)	
Canadian dollars	
Danish crowns	
Dutch guilders	
Finnish marks	
French francs	
German marks	
Greek drachmas	
Italian lire	
Mexican pesos	
Norwegian crowns	
Portuguese escudos	
Spanish pesetas	
Swedish crowns	
Swiss francs	

The above rates are yest closing buying rates on lo changes. They exclude local c sions and slight variations de on the type of transaction.

Tokyo Exchang

Dec. 16, 1970

	Price Yen		
Asahi Glas	139	Matsu E.	
Canon Camb.	396	Matsu El	
Dai Nip. Print.	210	Mitsubi H	
Fuji Bank	210	Mitsubi Sh	
Fuji Photo	418	Mitsui &	
Hayakawa E.	255	Mitsukoshi	
Hitachi	96	Nippon El	
Honda Motor	137	Shiseido	
O. Itoh	130	Sony Corp	
Japan Air Lines	1,470	Sumitomo	
Kao Soap	252	Taisho M	
Kansai El. P.	668	Takeda C	
Kirt Brewery	179	Teijin	
Komatsu	138	Tokyo Ma	
Kubota I. Wks.	167	Toray	
(Previous.		Toyota M	

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13	8¼	ardnMt .40	13	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
6	5	rdnP .13t	6	5	5	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
2	1⅛	na Hemil	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1	2⅜	ne Prec	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
0	1.5%	ton Ind	0	1.5%	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
5	3⅞	ams Russ	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
7	6⅝	niral Intl	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8	7¾	E Plastl P	12	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
4	4⅛	odex Inc	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16	17⅞	elal .50a	16	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	18	+ ⅜
16	10	onca .2e0	16	10	10⅜	10	10⅛		
17	5	asol .51I	17	5	5⅜	5	5	5⅛+	⅛
3	3	ovox Cp	3	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	—	⅛
4	9½	l Hosp .40	4	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—	⅛
6	2	en Ind	6	2	3	2⅝	2⅞+		⅛
436	1¼	lifi Intl	436	1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1¼		
2	5½	ix El .05p	2	5½	5½	5½	5⅛	—	⅛
3	10⅜	wick B .25	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+		⅜
6	22⅜	x Me .50e	2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜+		⅛
2100	57½	P pf4.20	2100	57½	57½	57½	57½		
9	23	Wood 1.60	9	23	23⅛	22⅝	23¼		
63	5⅜	aka Alari	63	5⅜	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜		
35	8	s Wal .24	35	8	5⅛	8	5⅛+		⅛
3	3⅜	on Ind	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—	¼
14	17⅝	n M 1.67a	14	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛+		¼
0	4	Amer Ind	0	4	4⅛	4	4	—	⅛
18	18⅛	ghy A'rl	18	18⅛	10½	10⅜	10⅜	—	½
3	6⅛	ghAirl wt	3	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—	⅛
7	7⅜	ghyCp wt	2	7⅜	7⅜	7½	7½	—	⅛
17	13⅜	m El .32r	17	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13⅜		
38	25⅜	anTR .52e	38	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+	⅛
7	3¼	ed Art	0	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼		
17	8	ed Conlrt	17	8	8⅛	8	8⅛+		⅛
17	8¼	son Stl .40	17	8¼	8⅜	8	8⅜		
12	3¼	na Ind	12	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	—	⅛
2	10⅜	amil Cp	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+	⅛
5	10⅜	ra Pf 3.75	250	52½	52½	52½	52½+		⅛
4	8⅜	mSpec .44	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜		
40	8¼	co Ind	40	8¼	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+		⅛
2	6⅜	eco Inc	25	6⅜	7	6⅜	7	+	⅛
10	13	Agronom	10	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	—	¼
2	5⅜	ntrVnd .20	12	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5½	—	¼
4	9⅛	Intrnl	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+		⅛
4	4⅝	kBrm .36f	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
3	40	BidgM .30	6	40	40⅛	40	40⅛	+	⅜
18	20⅛	ntM 1.77e	18	20⅛	20⅛	20	20⅛+		⅜
20	17⅝	FInA 1.10	20	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+		⅛
2	77	Fin pf1.50	2	77	17¼	17	17¼+		½
16	17⅝	Hch 1.68e	2	24	24	23⅝	23⅝		
6	3⅜	Fitch wt	6	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼		
8	10	laIzaA .33	8	10	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛		
8	1½	laIzeB .33	7	1½	1½	1½	1½	—	⅝
20	19¼	Motinns	20	19¼	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	—	½
20	27⅝	Petr 1.05e	20	27⅝	7⅝	26⅝	27¼	—	½
6	3	Precisn	6	3	3	3	3		
84	8⅝	Sal Equip	84	8⅝	9¼	8⅛	8⅝+		¼
18	6⅝	Tech Ind	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½+		⅛
6	15⅛	s DS .10r	6	15	15⅛	15	15⅛+		⅛
247	34⅝	rep Corp	247	34⅝	36	34⅝	35⅝+		¾
40	3⅞	ndy Gar	40	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞		
18	11	alica .18	11	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝+		⅛
18	1	o Lautro	18	1	1	1	1		
2	4¼	.28p	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼		
2	4¼	ony Ind	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼		
79	2	Indust	79	2	2½	2	2		
6	4⅝	lied Data	0	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝		
21	4½	lied Ent	21	4½	4⅛	4⅝	4½	—	⅛
65	25⅝	ltain Ind	65	25⅝	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝		
38	18⅝	ric Enl	38	18⅝	19	18⅝	19⅝		
2	2	us Inc	21	2	2	2	2		
7	12⅝	ColoLd C	7	12⅝	12½	12½	12½	—	⅝
3	23½	.Ges 1.30	73	23½	24	23⅝	24	+	½
31	10	w Elect	31	10	10	9½	9½	—	½
19	16⅝	adel	19	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+		¼
4	4⅝	ood .20p	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
345	14⅝	mera Oil	345	14⅝	16	14⅝	14⅝—		⅛
9	9	Oil Can	20	9 1-16	9½	9	9		
3	6⅝	RO .25	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		
16	19⅝	lBaby .60	18	20⅝	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝—		⅜
2	4⅛	FdSt .20	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛		
163	27	ntg 2.52e	163	27	27	26	26⅛—		¼
3	33⅛	rod .40	3	33⅛	33⅛	33	33	+	⅛
18	2⅞	ex Inc	18	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞		
22	2	Chem	22	2	2	2	2		
11	13½	rFin .40b	11	13½	13½	12⅝	12⅝+		⅜
23	14⅛	n M 1.68e	23	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	—	⅛
34	3⅜	Mtg wt	34	3⅜	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+		⅛
9	25½	o 1.20a	7	25½	25½	25½	25½		
16	13⅝	C Min	16	13⅝	13⅝	13	13	—	⅝
23	1¼	Cp wt	23	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—		⅛
3	23⅝	t .05e	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+		⅛
56	13⅝	ral Oil	56	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅝—		¼
40	9⅝	Bldg	40	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½—		⅛
12	8⅛	mat Rad	12	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	—	¼
9	29⅞	Sw .45e	9	29⅞	30	29⅞	30	+	⅛
3	3½	Cp .25p	10	3½	3⅝	3½	3½+		¼
6	13	MC .05e	13	6	6⅛	6	6		
4	6	ntd .50r	4	6	6	5⅞	5⅞—		¼
33	32	d 1.20b	18	33	33	32¼	32¼—		⅜

B

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42	20¼	r Ind .24	42	20¼	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞+		⅛
7	4⅞	On 1.30	5	24	24⅛	24	24⅛+		¼
5	5½	Sec .317	5	5½	5½	5⅜	5½—		⅛
37	12½	Oil	37	12½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+		⅛
7	2⅛	Pun wt	6	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛		
17	7	ter Cntl	17	7	7	6⅞	6⅞—		¼
7	27⅛	Util .36b	7	27⅛	27⅛	26⅝	27	—	⅜
38	3⅝	er Indus	38	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝—		⅛
12	4⅛	Lyn .16p	12	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛		
1	10⅝	s Eng	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝		
7	6⅛	wel Ind	7	6⅛	6⅝	6½	6⅝+		⅛
7	11⅛	RG .70t	7	11½	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+		¼
30	3⅜	l Wr .30	33	3⅜	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝—		¼
7	4	ll Med	7	4	4	4	4		
4	5⅞	Sp .33	4	5⅞	6⅝	5¼	5⅝—		⅜
2	8⅞	Br .38f	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—		⅜
3	6⅛	s Cdy	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛		
17	2⅜	n Fedr	17	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+		⅛
15	8½	ckET	15	8½	8½	8½	8½		⅝
1	18½	nd 1	1	18½	18½	18½	18½		
7	14¼	ng Corp	187	14¼	15	14½	14⅝		
3	3⅞	Electrn	21	3⅞	3⅞	3¼	3⅜—		⅛
7	6½	nTR Rel	7	6½	6½	6⅛	6½—		⅛
5	5⅞	s Corp	9	6	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞+		⅛
18	9⅝	trun .24	18	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	+	⅜
8	1⅝	B pf1.15	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼		
5	4⅝	B Corp	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½		
19	19	n Corpt	7	19	19	19	19	+	¼
4	6⅞	Cp 1.69t	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—		⅛
64	9⅝	ity Enl	64	9⅝	9½	9¼	9⅜+		⅛
2	17⅝	tarA 1	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+		⅛
3	2⅜	ntl Bldg	13	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼		
48	6	rd Inc	48	6	4	3½	3⅝—		¼
2	1⅝	rd wt	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
24	20⅛	ck Corp	24	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞	20	—	⅛
6	5⅝	Beranek	6	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—		¼
17	4	ny Ind	17	4	4⅛	4	4⅛+		⅛
7	3⅜	ner Ins	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛—		⅛
17	12⅝	e Co .16	17	12⅝	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝+		⅜
18	17⅝	Vell .10	24	17⅝	18½	17⅝	10	+	⅛
12	12½	1Sp .60a	16	12½	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝—		⅛
9	17⅝	fCom Sy	9	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝—		⅜
7	7⅝	ch In .50	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝		
70	5⅛	IfAir wt	70	5⅛	5½	5	5⅛—		⅛
30	6⅝	JrA .21t	30	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½—		⅛
62	16⅝	conLl .1b	62	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝		
7	14⅝	n En .32	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝		
7	8⅝	ze	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—		⅛
8	6½	Sort Ind	8	6½	6½	6½	6½—		⅛
2	2⅝	y St .04p	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
7	7½	Per .20	7	7½	7½	7½	7½+		⅛
23	23⅜	B .40b	2	23⅜	23⅜	23½	23½—		⅜
14	6⅝	e Robert	14	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝—		¼
50	14⅝	Corp	50	14⅝	15	14⅝	15		
35	12⅝	Eng .28	35	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—		⅛
2	2½	ler Cp	1	2½	2½	2½	2½		
9	9⅝	l Ind .15r	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+		⅛
19	19½	ly Corp 1	6	19½	19½	19½	19½		
52	7	eas .20	52	7	7⅝	7	7⅝+		⅜
34	32	ch Ind .32	34	32	32	31½	32	+	¼
8	3	JP .05e	8	3	2	3	3		
28	5	Av .10p	28	5	5¼	4⅝	4⅝		
38	9⅝	s Gs Oil	38	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10	+	¼

C

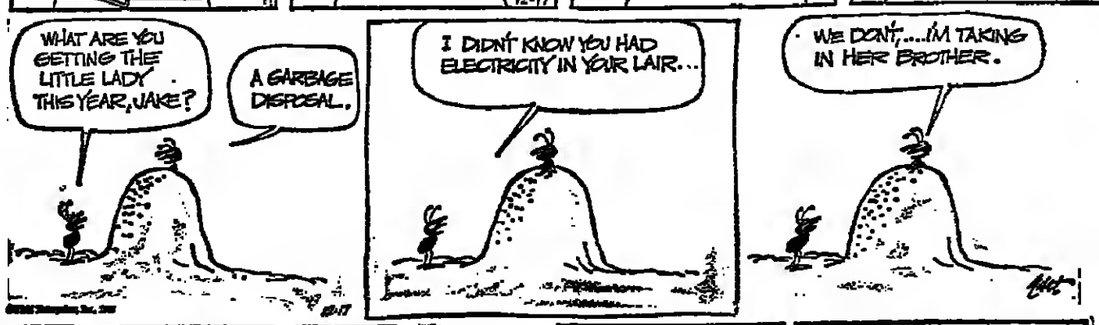
1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
49	15½	ecam Gn	49	15½	15½	15	15⅝+		⅛
63	20¼	or .60f	63	20¼	21	20⅛	20⅞+		⅝
1435	28⅝	amp	1435	28⅝	29⅝	26½	28⅝—		⅛
21	16⅛	lltCore	21	16⅛	16⅛	16	16⅛		
3	23⅝	rtCom 1	23	3⅝	35½	3⅝	35	+	½
15	17¼	co Inc .15	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼+		¼
153	5⅞	pbChlb	153	5⅞	6	5 3-16	6	+	⅛
		Exp G&O							
70	4		70	4	4	3 15-16	3 15-16	—1-16	
48	6 9-16	Homesid	48	6 9-16	6⅝	6½	6½—	1-16	
20	15½	Hydro .20	20	15½	15½	15½	15½+		⅛
81	10⅛	Javelin	81	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝—		¼
24	3	Marconi	24	3	3	2⅞	2⅞—		⅛
20	36⅝	SuperOil	20	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝+		⅛
45	4	wart .16t	45	4	4	3⅝	3⅝—		½
0	2⅞	nga Ind	0	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞		
46	16½	Ind .40e	27	16½	17½	16⅝	17		
121	4⅛	er. Acad	121	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	4	—	⅛
10	10	essa Inc	4	10	10	10	10	—	½
103	15	ust 1.40a	15	103¼	105	102⅛	104¼+		½
2102	66½	PL pf 5	2102	66½	66½	65	65	—2½	
46	3⅞	ussel Fsh	46	3⅞	4	3⅝	3⅞—		⅛
30	15⅝	leA .80	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—		⅛
49	3½	leton Ind	49	3½	3⅝	3	3	—	⅛
7	7⅞	tron Cp	0	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞		
7	7⅞	rCraft	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛—		⅜
225	53½	ArLI pf 4	225	53½	53½	53½	53½+		1
14	14⅝	Sec 2.45e	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—		⅛
5	22⅞	yEl .60b	5	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22½—		⅛
9	1½	ury Gen	9	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜+		⅛
64	9⅝	rified Cp	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+		⅛
61	6¼	ron Cp	61	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+		⅜
7	6½	MIll .20e	6	6½	6½	6⅝	6⅝—		⅛
54	31⅛	pHo .16	54	31⅛	32½	31	32½+		1⅜
12	2⅝	am Ind	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+		¼
27	27	ry Burr	1	27	27	27	27	—	⅛
3	25⅝	rNrt 1.60a	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+		¼
55	5⅝	stian Cos	52	5⅝	6⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—	⅝
3	3⅛	rama	82	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛		
25	32⅝	e K .40b	25	32⅝	32½	32	32¼+		⅛
29	9⅝	rAR wt	29	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛		
9	9⅛	SaFla .50	2	9	9⅛	9	9⅛+		⅛
3	3⅛	kCbl .05g	4	3	3⅛	3	3	—	⅛
6	12¼	kson Ind	6	12¼	12⅝	12½	12⅝+		½
2	4	osial	2	4	4	3⅞	3⅞—		¼
29	4½	y Corp	29	4½	4½	4¼	4¼		
49	5¼	ey .49f	49	5¼	5¼	4⅞	5	—	⅜
64	8⅞	Corp	64	8⅞	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛+		½
3	25⅝	Inv Cp	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+		⅛
54	3	rm .07p	54	3	3¼	3	2¼+		⅛
20	11⅝	Mal .60a	20	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½—		⅛
4	4½	n Natld	2	4½	4½	4½	4½		
16	5	Elec .10	16	5	5⅛	5	5		
34	10½	Natl .44	34	10½	10½	9⅝	10	—	⅜
61	20½	coln .08b	61	20½	22	20½	21½+		1½
30	27½	rman .40	30	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝—		⅛
27	10⅝	n Snd .30	27	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝		
4	26½	ell .30e	4	26½	26½	26½	26½		
71	12½	busin Eq	71	12½	13	12⅛	12⅝		
1	6⅝	l All .10r	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—		⅛
9	13½	ly Corp 1	6	13½	13⅝	13½	13½—		⅛
52	7	eas .20	52	7	7⅝	7	7⅝+		⅜
34	32	ch Ind .32	34	32	32	31½	32	+	¼
8	3	JP .05e	8	3	2	3	3		
28	5	Av .10p	28	5	5¼	4⅝	4⅝		
38	9⅝	s Gs Oil	38	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10	+	¼

D

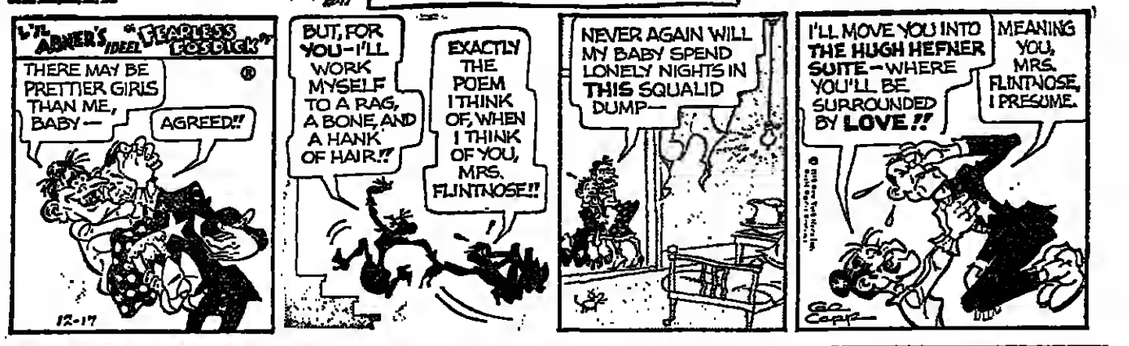
1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅞	3⅞	Conroy Inc	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—		⅛
2 5-16	1	Con Cdn Far	31	3-16	1¼	1 2-16	1 3-16	+1-16	
9½	5	ConDenS .05e	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—		½
9½	4	Con Nat Sh A	6	4	4	4	4		
22⅝	4⅝	Con Oil Gas	97	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛		
19¼	6	Con Refing	12	8	8	7½	7½—		½
15⅝	7⅛	ConsIlDes .40	2	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—		⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Cont Mater	34	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝		
8¼	8	Cont Tel wt	20	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞		
14⅝	5⅛	Cook Elec .30	5	5⅛	8½	8⅛	8⅛—		⅛
10¼	4⅞	Cook Ind	2	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6½—		⅛
19¼	13⅛	CookPV 1.05p	7	13⅝	14¼	13⅞	14⅛+		⅛
12	5⅛	CooprJrt .25p	1	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛		
21⅝	13⅝	Corrn Blk .72	1	21	21	21	21	—	⅛
11⅛	3½	Cosmocrit	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+		⅛
18⅝	17½	Cousins .30a	70	18	18	17⅛	18⅝+		1⅛
15½	4⅝	Craig Corp	18	5⅛	5⅛	5	5		
11½	7½	CramerE .45f	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛		
14¼	9⅝	Creative Mgt	30	10	10⅛	10	10⅛+		½
35⅝	24	CreoleP 2.60a	80	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	26½—		⅜
7⅛	3⅝	Crest Foam	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛		
7⅝	3	Crestmont	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—		⅛
41⅛	20	Cromptr 1.40	27	39⅝	40	39⅝	40	+	¼
10⅝	4⅛	Crystal Oil	104	10⅝	11¼	10⅛	10⅝+		⅛
21¼	8	Cubic Corp	22	12⅝	13⅝	12½	12½—		⅛
3⅝	3⅝	Curtis Math	5	3	5	4⅝	4⅝—		⅛
31⅝	15	CutlerA .44	49	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝—		⅜
28⅝	12	CutlerB .44	1	20	20	20	20	+	⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Daitch .45e	17	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+		¼
76⅝	22	Damon Corp	30	36½	37⅝	36½	37⅝+		1⅛
20¼	9	Daniel J .24e	2	14	14	14	14	+	¼
9½	4	Dary1 Ind	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞		
15	3⅝	Data Control	9	4	4	3⅞	3⅞		
35⅝	15	Data Documt	12	17	17	16½	17	—	⅛
17½	4⅛	Data Prod	98	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6⅛+		¼
16½	7	Day Mines	20	10⅝	11⅛	10⅛	10⅝+		¼
23½	9⅞	Daylin .24	32	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18½—		¼
9⅞	3⅝	Daylin wt	55	7	7	6⅝	6⅝		
2½	1	DC Tran A	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
29⅝	4⅝	DCA Develop	81	8	8⅛	7½	7⅝—		⅜
24⅛	10¼	Dearborn Cp	45	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20	+	¼
11⅝	4½	DeLur A .15r	4	5⅛	5⅛	5½	5½		
16⅛	6	Del Lab	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛		
17¼	12⅝	Delta Cp Am	8	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝+		¼
64¼	12½	Deltona Corp	143	33	34⅝	33	34½+		1⅜
10	5½	Delta Fd .10e	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+		⅛
24⅝	8⅝	DeroRtsch Dv	11	10⅞	11	10⅝	10⅝+		¼
45⅝	13¼	Deseret Ph	14	18⅛	18⅝	18	18⅝+		⅜
7⅝	3⅛	DetectoS .06p	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼+		⅛
22¼	16⅝	Devel Co Am	20	21¼	21¼	20⅝	21¼+		¼
25⅝	8	Devon Appar	124	24⅝	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝+		⅛
20⅛	10⅛	DHJ Indust	231	19⅝	20⅝	19⅝	20½+		⅛
17⅝	8⅝	Dillard .50e	7	15⅝	16⅞	16½	16⅞+		⅛
6⅝	2½	Diodes Inc	15	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2½—		⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Diversey .50	5	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10½—		⅛
25	8⅝	Dixilyn Corp	25	11⅛	12	11⅝	11⅝		
91⅛	33⅝	Dome Petrol	82	76¼	76¼	75⅝	76	+	¼
10⅛	13½	Dom Br .60a	2	10	10	10	10	+1½	
15½	11⅝	Domtar .40a	7	14	14	13⅝	13⅝—		⅛
21½	8⅝	Dorsey .10	12	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16¼—		⅛
10⅝	3⅛	DPA Inc	37	3⅛	3⅛	3½	3⅛—		⅛
6¼	2⅝	Drew Natl	147	3½	4¼	3½	4	+	⅛
31	9	Driver N .10r	18	16½	16½	16¼	16½		
34⅝	16⅛	Drug Fair .40	12	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	21¼+		⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Duraloy Co	7	3⅝	3

PEANUTS

B.C.

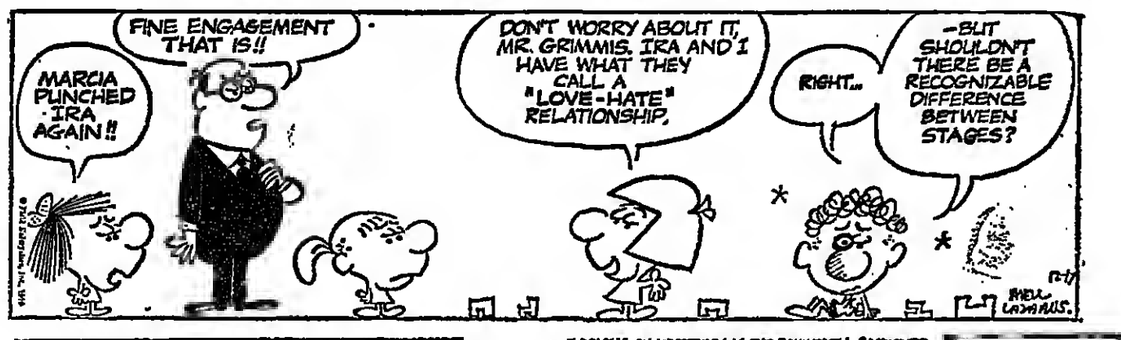


L'IL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Rules do not apply to extreme freakish hands, for there are always tactical considerations and an element of guesswork. On the diagramed deal, East looked in astonishment at a distribution he had never seen before. A player can expect to be dealt two spades, two hearts and nine clubs seven times in a million deals.

When one heart by South was passed around to him, East reflected that he needed very little in his partner's hand to have a good chance of making game: The spade ace, or an ace-jack of hearts combination would be sufficient. So he jumped to five clubs.

Declarer was permitted to play in hearts, and making 11 tricks proved an interesting task. The experienced player, examining the four hands, will at once see that it may be possible to avoid the loss of three diamond tricks by endplaying West. Thanks to the lucky spade situation, it seems that South can draw trumps, dispose of all the spades, and throw West into the lead with a diamond.

This plan works easily enough if West leads a major suit, but the natural club lead deprives the declarer of a crucial entry to his hand. After drawing trumps and playing three rounds of spades he cannot return to his hand without using up a round of trumps he cannot spare.

Declarer brought off the endplay after the club lead, thanks to West's cooperation. On the second and third round of trumps, West absent-mindedly parted with both his remaining clubs. So when the declarer ruffed his last spade, West was reduced to his five diamonds. He then had no escape when South led a diamond to his ten.

The opening club lead should have held South to ten tricks, but there was another way to defeat the contract. If West had happened to lead any diamond except the ace, East would have secured a ruff and West would still have made two diamond tricks eventually.

NORTH
♠ 1065
♡ 10643
◇ 76542
♣ 5

WEST
♠ 9742
♡ 8
◇ AQJ93
♣ J104

EAST
♠ QJ
♡ Q7
◇ ——
♣ AKQ98 7632

SOUTH (D)
♠ AK83
♡ AKJ952
◇ K108
♣ ——

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♡	Pass	Pass	5 ♣
5 ♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

I	L	L	S	■	D	O	Z	E	■	S	H	I	R	R
R	E	A	P	■	U	V	E	A	■	P	A	D	U	A
I	N	V	E	N	T	I	N	G	■	A	G	L	E	T
S	T	E	W	A	R	D	■	L	I	N	G	E	R	S
■	■	■	I	R	E	■	S	E	N	N	A	■	■	■
S	L	U	N	K	■	M	A	S	T	E	R	F	U	L
C	O	N	G	■	G	A	P	■	D	R	D	U	R	E
O	U	T	■	D	O	R	I	A	N	S	■	E	G	D
T	R	I	B	E	S	■	E	D	E	■	G	L	E	N
T	E	L	E	P	H	O	N	E	■	H	E	S	S	E
■	■	■	A	L	E	U	T	■	P	E	T	■	■	■
A	L	I	M	E	N	T	■	P	O	R	T	A	G	E
M	E	R	I	T	■	S	U	R	P	R	I	S	E	R
I	N	A	N	E	■	E	V	O	E	■	K	I	N	A
D	O	N	G	S	■	T	A	M	S	■	G	A	U	L

DENNIS THE MENACE

"I GOT A PRETTY LONG LIST. YOU MAY HAVTA MAKE *TWO* TRIPS THIS YEAR!"

JUMBLE — *that scrambled word game*

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

REDOO

RAINS

PUMACS

FOYFAP

There was this traveling salesman, see . . .

THE WOOL SALESMAN'S STOCK-IN-TRADE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: IDIOT NAVAL TAWDRY CANYON

Answer: *What a thirsty man might do in Formosa*—"TAIWAN" ON

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By John Gross. Viking. 102 pp. Hardcover, $4.95. back, $1.65.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

AN embarrassment of riches here—six new volumes in Viking Press's Modern Masters series, which is being guided by the editorial hand of the English critic Frank Kermode. The additions are "Che Guevara," by Andrew Sinclair, "Claude Levi-Strauss," by Edmund Leach; "Ludwig Wittgenstein," by David Pears; "George Lukacs," by George Lichtheim; "Noam Chomsky," by John Lyons; and "James Joyce," by John Gross. These six, along with the first three in the series—"Albert Camus," by Conor Cruise O'Brien, "Frantz Fanon," by David Caute, and "Herbert Marcuse," by Alasdair MacIntyre, make it clear that this project to inform the general reader about "the men who have changed and are changing the life and thought of our age" is succeeding admirably.

Take the Noam Chomsky volume first. What can we learn about him in a mere 143 pages? Plenty. Chomsky is widely known for his tenacious, uncompromising opposition to American foreign policy; for his slashing articles in such publications as Liberation, Ramparts, and the New York Review of Books; and for two of his books, "American Power and the New Mandarins" and "At War with Asia." He is also known to be a highly reputed linguistics specialist who teaches at MIT. But few people know exactly what it is that Chomsky has contributed to his special field, or what, if anything, his interest in linguistics has to do with Vietnam. And John Lyons, professor of general linguistics at the University of Edinburgh, sheds brilliant light on both those questions.

I had always vaguely assumed that Chomsky's interest in Southeast Asia must be somehow connected with an interest in foreign languages. I couldn't have been more wrong; the true explanation is far more profound and subtle, and it is rooted in his unique and revolutionary contributions to linguistics. As Lyons explains, until Chomsky came along, American linguistics was dominated by behaviorists busily engaged in recording languages and working out methods of analysis, on the assumption that if a set of procedures were developed and applied "to a corpus of material in an unknown language," then a "correct grammatical analysis" of that language could be worked out. In short, to parody the theory somewhat, the proper study of man was to examine his footprints.

Chomsky, over the course of his career, came to disagree. The empiricist approach was wrong. Drawing from his anti-behaviorist belief in the biological uniqueness of man, as well as from his background in mathematics and philosophy, he contended that a priori grammatical laws exist to be discovered by any method possible, and he set about to work them out. The proper study was to construct an ide and see if it worked. results revolutionized li

Now, the foregoing barely hints at Chomsk tributions, and, incl badly distorts even Lyo summary, which is ma voted to describing the grammatical models English language that has constructed. But mary should at least fl what is a relatively mi in Lyons's book but interest nonetheless what lies behind C quarrels with the U.S. ment. For just as he linguistics students behaviorist school, h "the sociologists, psyc and other social scienti "expert' advice is sough ernments" and who "de attempt . . . to imitate face features of scien really have significa lectual content."

And take John Gross on James Joyce. The here is, what can po added in 102 pages to mountain of material that has piled up ove few decades? And th is, simply the most thing of all—the uni spective of a sensibl humane man of lette Gross himself, who bemoaned the declin species in his excelle "The Rise and Fall of of Letters."

As if the 1950s h happened; as if the exp of cross-references, myths, and mechan Joyce's art had neve out of hand, Gross Joyce's books and ma seem once again li written by a human b stead of little mechanic without end created b And Gross is very wit it.

This is a good pro Modern Masters series. it continues long enou clude modern giants not yet even glimpsed.

Mr. Lehmann-Hau book reviewer for York Times.

De Gaulle's Chri Story to Be Publ

PARIS, Dec. 16 (R The publisher of Gen de Gaulle's works is out a 29-year-old tale by the general for day season.

The publisher, Plon ready printed more th copies of the story for that Gen. de Gaulle to France from Lo Christmas Eve, 1941.

It begins: "Once upo there was France..." on to explain that t "never a more beautiful country than France, had a brutal and jealo bor..."

CROSSWORD

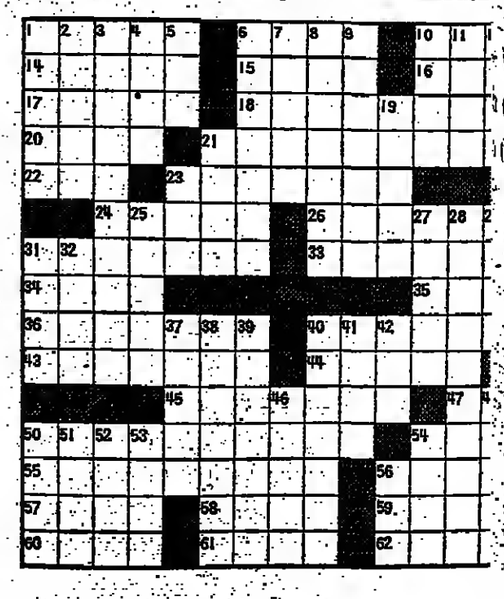
By Wil

ACROSS

1 Resort in West
6 Prince of Wales: Abbr.
10 Asian priest
14 Sun-dried brick
15 Assembly room
16 Building beam
17 Substantive in grammar
18 Share
20 Canadian football cup
21 Lightens
22 Chosen: Abbr.
23 Painted
24 French Guiana territory
26 Ground together
31 Excites
33 Like an egg yolk
34 Bearing
35 To ——
36 Lack
40 Salt and cocktail
43 More untidy
44 Beach or bath
45 Mission
47 Relative, for short
50 Some tire workers
54 Sacrifice play
55 Aromatic herb
56 Completely
57 Manner
58 Chemical suffix
59 Extreme
60 Trapper's prize
61 Part of a parrot's bill
62 Nautical position

DOWN

1 Projecting strips
2 Worship
3 Simplicity
4 Mind
5 Poetic word
6 Lightweight fabric
7 Shout
8 Hay fever
9 Serb or Croat
10 S. A. metropolis
11 Support
12 Hair
13 Buchwald and Carney
19 —— ba
21 Topnotc
23 Residen
25 Muses a others
27 Allay
28 Accomm
29 Pitcher
30 Does a l
31 Caliph
32 Sneer at
37 More ex
38 Kind of
39 Learned
40 Catch u
41 Scuttles
42 Wonder
46 Spanish
48 Prefix f
49 James W medium
50 Hostess'
51 Fencing
52 Linden
53 Carry o
54 Undergr bud
56 Between and non



هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Canadian Wins Cup Slalom

etsy Clifford Ends rench Ski Streak

By Michael Katz

ISERE, France, Dec. 16 etsy Clifford, her blonde etched out flat behind ed to the women's special tory today at the Cri be First Snow and proved French won't win every og race this season.

year-old Canadian heir to Nancy Greene's title st female skier in the led from fourth place best time on the second feat Florence Steurer of 59 hundredths of a sec- was the second inter- victory for the Canada

The first was in the mpionship giant slalom ary. Her victory in to- l Cup race gave credence olon of many that this ll soon become the un- een of the hills.

no doubts. Asked what ed to do in this season's competition, she replied: win it." Asked what ed to do in the 1972 at Sapporo, Japan, she m going for three gold nd I think I can do it." ed her ability to ski on ice today. The two courses, approximately 370 meters in length with a drop of 140 meters, were treacherous and more than half tha field of 65—32—were unable to finish both heats because of falls or missed gates. Among the favorites who did not finish were Michèle Jacot of France, Anne Marie Proell of Austria, Rosi Mittermaier of West Germany and Marilyn Cochran of Richmond, Vt.

As the favorites went out, most of the other girls became more and more apprehensive about the course. But not Miss Clifford. Sha was thinking of nothing.

"I almost blew the whole thing at the start of the first run," she said. "I didn't have my mind on skiing—it went completely blank—and I didn't recover until the third gate. Then I really started to go."

Betsy said she had a perfect second run, which was necessary because she trailed Miss Steurer by 1.24 seconds after the first. The Canadian's victory was a psychological boost for many teams, who were beginning to get the idea that the French, winners of all four races in Italy last weekend, were unbeatable.

The United States team had something more personal to smile about—its first World Cup points this season. Barbara Cochran finished fifth, behind Wiltrud Drexel of Austria and Britt Lafforgue of France, and Patty Boydstun of MacCall, Idaho, was eighth. Marilyn Cochran, fifth after the first heat, would also have placed in the top ten had she not hooked a pole ("I'm getting good at that") and fallen.

* * *

U.S. alpine ski star Rudd Pyles was hospitalized with his jaw broken in three places and two fractured vertebrae after a bad spill during downhill training today.

Pyles, 21, was immediately taken by helicopter to hospital at nearby Bourg St. Maurice.

U.S. coach Hank Tauber said Pyles will remain in the hospital for four or five days and be out of racing for at least six weeks.

LEADING FINISHERS

eat, second heat, total)
d, Can. (35.60, 36.03)... 71.63
, France (34.26, 37.96). 72.22
l, Aus. (35.24, 37.10) ... 72.43
goe, Fr. (35.50, 37.03)... 72.61
n, Richmond
, 37.05) 73.26
', Aus. (36.57, 37.24)... 73.81
, Fr. (38.21, 38.11) ... 74.32
n, MacCall,
34, 38.73) 75.07
r, Aus. (35.05, 38.92)... 75.88
Aus. (37.00, 39.00) 76.00
inish: Marilyn and Lindy mond, Vt.; Penny Northrup, N.Y. Sandra Poulsen, y, Calif.

LD CUP LEADERS

	Pts.
hi, France	29
er, France	28
rd, Canada	25
oell, Austria	20
el, Austria	19
France	15
ia, Britain	11
rgue, France	11
an, Richmond, Vt.	8
, France	8
r, Austria	6

Keystone

THROUGH THE GATE—Betsy Clifford of Canada is on her way to winning the women's special slalom yesterday at Val d'Isère, France.

Neumann of Ol' Miss Scores 57, Carr Gets 54

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP).—Johnny Neumann of Mississippi has stamped himself as a contender for the 1971 college basketball individual scoring championship along with Austin Carr of Notre Dame and Artis Gilmore of Jacksonville.

Neumann, a 6-foot-6 sophomore, scored 57 points, the highest individual game performance of the young season, in leading the Rebels to a 109-100 victory over Southern Mississippi last night.

Carr, a 6-3 senior, tossed in 54 points in a losing cause as the Irish fell to Indiana, 106-103.

Gilmore, 7-2, didn't play, but his 50 points against Biscayne on Dec. 1 ranked as the highest output until Neumann and Carr broke loose.

Neumann got his 57 points on 20 field goals and 17 of 18 free throws. Carr threw in 21 field goals and 12 of 14 free throws for his 54.

A turnout of 11,343 at South Bend watched the seventh-ranked Irish fall before the 13th-ranked Hoosiers, led by the combined 58-point production of Joby Wright and George McGinnis.

McGinnis and Wright, both 6-7, scored 29 points each as the Hoosiers, down by ten points at halftime, 53-43, rallied to go ahead by nine points, then survived a closing surge by Notre Dame.

"These kids really hustled," said Lon Watson, the Indiana coach. "They were down at the end, but they showed a lot of courage for a young club."

As for Carr's performance, Watson commented: "I said a year ago that Carr was the finest guard I had seen and I haven't changed my mind a bit."

North Carolina, No. 20 and the only other team in the Associated Press top twenty to see action, snapped Virginia's six-game winning streak, 80-75. Dennis Wuycik led the Tar Heels with 30 points.

Ed Ratleff scored 33 points to lead Long Beach State over Loyola of Chicago, 84-81, in overtime and Tom Window's layup in the closing seconds gave Kent State a 64-62 triumph over Purdue.

Craig Love's 12-foot jumper with six seconds left accounted for Ohio University's 81-80 victory over Wisconsin. Russell Lee's 39 points led Marshall over Morehead, 73-70.

College Basketball

East

St. John's (N.Y.) 77, Rhode Island 71.
Manhattan 70, F. Dickinson 68.
Brandeis 109, Trinity 99.
Boston State 84, Merrimack 77.
La Salle 82, West Chester 68.
Massachusetts 74, Conn. 68.
Oswego St. 07, Cortland St. 58.
Niagara 85, Buffalo St. 82.
St. Anselm's 95, Norwich 69.
Hartford 114, Clark 88.

South

Marshall 73, Morehead (Ky.) 70.
North Carolina 88, Virginia 75.
Davidson 67, Richmond 54.
Duke 104, Virginia Tech 75.
Kentucky St. 151, Federal City 83.
Mississippi 109, So. Miss. 100.

Midwest

Ohio Univ. 81, Wisconsin 80.
Australian Nat. 72, Mich. State 63.
Central Mich. 83, Valley St. (Calif.) 59.
Indiana 106, Notre Dame 103.
Missouri 90, Wash. (Mo.) 60.
Kent State 64, Purdue 62.
Franklin 97, Indiana Central 86.
Earlham 80, Anderson 73.
Swedish Nationals 85, Chicago St. 05.
Bradley 85, Winona St. 83.
Long Beach St. 84, Loyola (Chi.) 81.

Southwest

Texas-El Paso 68, E. New Mexico 56.

TOURNAMENT

Schaefer Tournament

Semifinals

O.W. Post 62, Southampton 53.
New York Tech 85, Stony Brook 61.

NBA Standings

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlantic Division				
New York	26	10	.714	—
Boston	10	11	.833	4 1/2
Philadelphia	17	17	.500	8 1/2
Buffalo	10	23	.303	15
Central Division				
Baltimore	18	13	.581	—
Cincinnati	12	18	.429	4 1/2
Atlanta	9	21	.300	8 1/2
Cleveland	3	32	.030	17 1/2
Midwest Division				
Milwaukee	25	5	.831	—
Detroit	21	13	.636	4 1/2
Chicago	18	11	.621	5 1/2
Phoenix	19	15	.559	7
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	17	12	.586	—
San Francisco	19	15	.559	1/2
San Diego	18	16	.529	1 1/2
Seattle	14	19	.424	5
Portland	11	24	.314	8

Tuesday's Games

New York 110, Cleveland 82 (Frazier 25, Barnett 21; Wesley 20, Smith 17).
Chicago 115, Baltimore 97 (Love 37, Walker 34; Marin 25, Johnson 18).
Philadelphia 122, San Diego 98 (Washington 28, Foster 19; Adams 18, Block 15).
Buffalo 113, Los Angeles 111 (Kauffman 34, Garrett 23; West 37, Chamberlain 25).
San Francisco 129, Phoenix 123 (Lucas 26, Mullins 24; Haskins 35, Hawkins 24).
Detroit 111, Portland 103 (Bing 31, Walker 28; Barnett 20, Ellis 17).

Rockets Acquire Egan

CLEVELAND, Dec. 16 (AP).—The Cleveland Cavaliers have traded Johnny Egan to the San Diego Rockets for a third-round draft choice and an undisclosed amount of money. Egan is in his tenth year in the National Basketball Association.

Cavaliers Continue To Lose

Defeat by Knicks Makes Them 2-32

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT).—The New York Knicks practice sessions sometimes are more interesting than their 110-92 victory over the Cleveland Cavaliers was last night at Madison Square Garden.

At least that was the way Walt Frazier felt after the Cavaliers had lost their 32d in 34 National Basketball Association games.

"It's difficult to motivate yourself for a game like this," said Frazier, who had 25 points. "Just when you try to get something going, they slow you down by calling a time out or by committing a foul. It was like a practice session, but not one of our real rough ones."

But Willis Reed, the Knicks' captain, said: "I'll take any victory, they all count in the standings."

Dave DeBusschere fell in line with Frazier's assessment.

"When you look at a ball club like that," said DeBusschere, who had 18 rebounds, "you just have to feel they diluted the talent too much with expansion."

This attitude was reflected in the size of the crowd—13,301, smallest of the season—and the overall play of the Knicks, who committed 19 turnovers and allowed the Cavaliers 88 shots to their 83.

The fans were moved to cheer near the end of the third period, however, when the Knicks ran up 15 straight points to move ahead by 81-57.

When the lead increased to 27 points in the fourth quarter, coach Red Holzman started substituting liberally.

Most of the Cavaliers continuously threw the ball away. If they didn't, it was stolen by Frazier, Dick Barnett or Bill Bradley.

"Let's face it," said Bill Fitch, the Cleveland coach. "I'm going to be considered the worst coach of the year, but I hope I won't be the worst teacher."

When someone pointed out that his team had only one assist in the second half, he said: "Which one of our guys messed up?"

ABA Results

Tuesday's Games

Denver 126, Carolina 116 (Caldwell 36, Sidle 22; Caldwell 20, Littles 19).
Memphis 146, Texas 141 (A. Jones 34, Lacner 31; Combs 37, Boone 26).

RED SMITH

Flood's Secret Deal

CURT FLOOD and Bob Short secretly bypassed the rules of baseball and nullified orders from the commissioner when Short hired Flood to play for the Washington Senators next season.

Flood discloses this in his forthcoming book, "The Way It Is," scheduled for publication in late February. Describing the negotiations that resulted in a $110,000 contract, he quotes the Senators' owner as follows:

Red Smith

"I promise you that I won't trade you. And I guarantee you the full year's pay no matter what happens. And at the end of the year, if we don't agree on terms for the following season, I'll make you a free agent so that you can work out a deal with another club. But I can't put any of this in writing. And if anybody says that I agreed to such an arrangement, I'll deny it."

The concessions promised by Short contravene conditions of the reserve system which are part of the standard contract. Flood, whose suit challenging the reserve system was and still is on appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, had asked that the concessions be part of any contract he signed. Short had agreed but Bowie Kuhn, the commissioner, refused to permit such an arrangement.

So they made their pact orally, and none of the forbidden matter is in writing until Flood succumbed to the literary urge.

The Way It Was

Traded to Philadelphia by the St. Louis Cardinals, Flood had refused $100,000 to play with the Phillies, had filed suit and sat out the 1970 season. He was in Copenhagen when Short swapped a player to the Phillies in exchange for permission to negotiate with him. At Short's urging, the outfielder flew to New York and consulted Marvin Miller and Dick Moss, director of and attorney for the Players' Association, and Arthur J. Goldberg, chief counsel for Flood.

Goldberg advised him that he had already suffered real damages by giving up $100,000 in wages, and playing in 1971 would not prejudice his appeal, which was based on the merits of the case tried before Judge Irving Ben Cooper long before Bob Short took a hand in the game. Flood, Miller, Moss, Goldberg, and an associate, Max Gitter, then met with Short and handed him a written list of the concessions Flood required.

"He agreed to them all," the book relates. "Goldberg and Gitter returned to their offices to draw up a memorandum embodying this agreement. Short and I were about to sign the first equitable player's contract in the history of major league baseball! The precedent would be tremendously important—the first huge step toward industry-wide modification of the reserve system.

Voice of Authority

"Three hours later we reconvened. Short is usually a bluff, ontgoing man but he was now curiously subdued. He explained that he was obliged to offer some second thoughts. For example, he no longer could agree to modify the standard reserve provisions in my contract.

"Commissioner Kuhn will not permit it, he blushed.

"This meant that Short's fellow owners—his colleagues in the payment of Kuhn's salary and in establishment of Kuhn's policy—had issued orders to restrain Bob Short.

"Short had been given the word in a telephone conversation with Alexander (Sandy) Hadden, former counsel to the American League and now counsel to Kuhn. Hadden was still on the line. Short consulted him frequently while talking to us. The owner of the Senators was empowered to agree that the contract could contain a covenant in which both parties stipulated that my playing was not prejudicial to the issues under dispute in court.

"If you want, I can agree not to trade you to Philadelphia without your consent, he said."

Decision

It was at this point, according to Flood, that Short offered the unwritten promises which negate the reserve clause.

Flood thought it over. He realized that if he took Short's money, it would be widely regarded as a cop-out. Probably many players who had backed him through their union would feel he was letting them down. Yet, he was broke and his lawsuit was going forward. Briefs have been filed in the appeal and arguments may be heard in January.

And ha wanted desperately to play ball. He signed.

Trevino Finishes 1st in Earnings On Golf Tour

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Former U.S. Open champion Lee Trevino, in addition to winning two tournaments this year, also wound up as a double winner in both of professional golf's statistical races for 1970.

Trevino, with earnings of $157,038, finished first in the money-winning race and also came out on top in the exemption point standings with 1,533.1 points in 33 events. The point system will be used to help determine tournament playing privileges next year.

Billy Casper finished second to Trevino in official earnings with $147,372, followed by Australian Bruce Crampton ($142,609), Jack Nicklaus ($142,149) and Arnold Palmer ($126,853).

The Scoreboard

GOLF—At Auckland, New Zealand, Kel Nagle of Australia swept to victory in the $16,800 Otago charity golf tournament at St. Kilda with a course-record 63. Nagle had a four-round total of 272.

BADMINTON—At Nottingham, England, Derek Talbot beat Ray Stevens, 15-8, 10-15, 15-9 to win the men's singles title in the English closed championships. Mrs. Gillian Gilks, formerly Miss Perrin, claimed the women's title for the third successive year with an 11-3, 11-4 victory over Margaret Beck.

TROTTING — At Inglewood, Calif., Dayan, Adonis Stable's 4-year-old Hickory Smoke stallion, beat Fresh Yankee by a neck to capture the $100,000 American Trotting Classic in world-record-equaling time at Hollywood Park. Dayan, with Billy Myer in the sulky, covered the 1 1/8-mile course in 2:13 2/5 for a wire-to-wire victory and second triumph in as many weeks over Fresh Yankee, the 1970 Harness Horse of the Year. The victory was Dayan's fifth in head-to-head duels with Fresh Yankee, which also has won five.

BOXING—At Wolverhampton, England, Ray Patterson, younger brother of former heavyweight champion Floyd, was given a standing ovation after boxing a draw with "dangerous Dan" MacAlinden of Britain.

The crowd, and most ringsiders, figured the Swedish-based American had easily outpointed Irish-born McAlinden in the ten-rounder and booted and howled when referee Chris Maggs signaled a draw.

Ramsey of Eagles Shot in Chest

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16 (AP).—Nate Ramsey, 29-year-old captain and defensive back for the Philadelphia Eagles, was shot yesterday as he stood on a street corner in West Philadelphia.

The bullet struck him in the chest and a spokesman at Misericordia Hospital called his condition "fair to serious."

Ramsey is a native of Neptune, N. J.

ens Receives Acclaim, Ball from Lions

T, Dec. 16 (NYT).—ball, the token of one troit Lions' sweetest went to Steve Owens . The acclaim for the ookie came from his following the Lions' ry over the Rams in s last night.

all's scouts had been t Owens last year. ld carry the ball be- tackles. But he was ough to run outside much of a blocker. ew if he could catch use his college team, didn't try many. The erely gave the ball to

sman Winner

ained so many yards o gained the Heisman which in theory goes football's outstanding

Heisman Trophy car- as much water in ll as the America's ing's bottomless tro-

ro draft no one was until Russ Thomas, anager of the Lions, took Owens late in the first round as the 19th player selected.

Steve Owens
. . . and Heisman Trophy

Owens was hurt by the rebuff but practical. He said of the Heisman Trophy, "The award is given to the college player for what he did in college. Some make it in the pros and some don't. It was a great honor for me to receive it."

Owens made it in the pros at the Lions' training camp. He was set to start the season paired with Mel Farr as the team's running backs. But Owens suffered a shoulder separation in the final preseason contest and missed Detroit's first ten games.

Carried 7 Times

Owens had carried the ball only seven times when he replaced Farr in the first period against the Rams. Farr went out with a shoulder separation.

Owens was spectacular. He gained 66 yards in 17 carries and scored two touchdowns. Greg Landry, the Lions' quarterback, said, "It was a tragedy to lose Mel Farr but Steve Owens gives us a very good threat inside."

Coach Joe Schmidt said, "It was his first chance to run. He proved he deserved the Heisman and we did right in making him our No. 1 draft pick."

ple Says Grand Jury About NFL Blackballing

ND, Dec. 16 (AP).—mple, former all-pro ck, said that if a fed- jury investigating the otball League indicts ould be NFL commis- Rozell, but added, "I anyone should go to of this."

no just finished testify- he jury, cited alleged alling and claimed the s racial discrimination. here's going to be some " Sample said. "I don't orm."

, who said he knows kballed from the NFL 965 season with the Redskins "because I aid that "blackballing nt" of the subject of estions to him.

aid he thought his ned from the fact that "I disagreed with them and I let them know."

Sample also said he was told by Pittsburgh coach Buddy Parker during contract negotiations following the 1961 season "that black ballplayers don't deserve as much money as white ballplayers."

Sample maintains that there is still discrimination in the form of "quota systems," in which some clubs limit the number of blacks on the roster.

NHL Results

Tuesday's Games

St. Louis 2, Minnesota 1 (Sutherland 2; Burns).
Vancouver 3, Philadelphia 2 (Popiel, Kurtenbach, Hall; Clarke, Ashbee).

Florida Blackout For Super Bowl Ruled Legal

MIAMI, Dec. 18 (AP).—A suit charging the blackout of the Super Bowl football game to south Florida violates the Sherman Antitrust Act and the constitutional rights of 2.5 million people has been thrown out of Federal Court.

In upholding a motion by the National Football League and the City of Miami for dismissal of the case, Judge Ted Cabot said the privilege to watch a live broadcast of a football game did not fall within the area of constitutional rights.

ese Woman 5th Gold an Games

, Dec. 16 (Reuters). oung swimming star gawa today won her medal of the Asian when she took the 00-meter individual

ant 17-year-old girl y had victories in the freestyle events and n's relays.

home in the medley ating her Games re- d in qualifying heats

all four swimming to wind up with 25 imming gold medals. prevented a repeat 966 sweep by winning

Bruins' Esposito Unexciting— All He Does Is Score, Score . . .

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—The National Hockey League finds itself with the greatest single-season point-getter in its history attracting only passing notice. But that's because Phil Esposito, the Boston Bruins' center, doesn't get goals with 110-mile-an-hour slap shots or make his way around the opposition by fancy skating. In fact, if the average fan were asked what made the Bruins so exciting and so good, he would probably reply, Bobby Orr or Derek Sanderson.

Yet Esposito, who two seasons ago broke the scoring record by 29 points with a total of 126, now has amassed 55 in 29 games. His three-goal output Sunday night was his fourth such feat of the campaign.

His coach, Tom Johnson, has said: "Phil ranks with any center I've ever seen." Johnson played for years with Jean Beliveau of the Montreal Canadiens, but even the smooth-skating Beliveau never had two three-goal games in two weeks, as Esposito did.

That Esposito has turned into such a star still rankles Tommy Ivan, the Chicago Black Hawks' general manager, who traded him, with Ken Hodge and Fred Stanfield, 3 1/2 years ago for Giles Marotte, Pit Martin and Jack Norris. Ivan, in fact, refused to let any Black Hawk be interviewed on a New York Ranger telecast several weeks ago because the interviewer, Bill Mazer, called the trade bad more than a year ago.

Esposito's style is no secret. He's a bull. He stands in front of the net and it often takes two defensemen to try to push away the 6-foot-1-inch 195-pounder. He averaged more than five shots a game last year and wound up with 137 more shots on net than the Rangers' leading gunner, Vic Hadfield.

Art Buchwald

Santa Claus Merger

WASHINGTON — Although there was a great deal of excitement at the time of the merger of Santa Claus and the conglomerate of Consolidated Consortium United, it did not work out as well as everyone had expected.

Buchwald

If you recall, a press conference was held at the North Pole, where Harley B. Dickens, the chairman of the board of Consolidated, announced that his company had bought out Santa Claus for $150 million worth of Consolidated stock, which was then selling at $144 a share.

Mr. Claus was reluctant to sell the operation, but his wife had insisted. "You're getting old and you have to think about your security when you stop working," she said.

Dickens told the press there would be absolutely no change in the Santa Claus operation, and it would continue as it had in the past. Santa Claus would still be in charge, and the only thing that CCU would contribute would be top-flight management, resources and efficiency. Dickens pointed out that, since CCU was a worldwide company, more children would benefit from Christmas than ever before.

"We are not changing the image of Santa Claus," he said, "we'll just be streamlining it."

After pictures were taken of Mr. Claus and Mr. Dickens, the chairman returned to New York and for several months Santa Claus continued to operate as he had done in the past.

But one day a CCU systems analysis expert reported to Dickens that he made a study of the Santa Claus setup and he had several suggestions as to how to improve it.

"The idea of children writing individual letters to Santa Claus is time-consuming and wasteful. It takes ten elves working eight hours a day to open and read all the mail. This is wasteful and inefficient, and requires overtime to fill all the orders.

"I therefore suggest that we make all children write to Santa Claus on computer cards, checking off the toys they want. We would put a warning on the cards that any child who bends, folds or mutilates a card would be automatically cut off Santa's list."

Dickens okayed the idea, and although Santa Claus protested vigorously that it would take the personal touch out of Christmas, the chairman assured him that Consolidated would run a large advertising campaign explaining that the computer card would actually make writing to Santa more fun.

* * *

A computer complex was installed at the North Pole and several gnomes were hired to feed it.

Unfortunately, a few months later, while Santa Claus and his elves were hard at work, the Consolidated stock started slipping. From $144 a share, it went down to $10. Dickens ordered economies. First he depleted the work force in Santa's toy shop by 50 percent. Then, instead of a list of 100 toys for children to choose from, he cut it down to three.

He announced "regretfully" that because of the state of the economy there would have to be a handling charge on every parcel delivered more than 30 miles from the North Pole.

Once again Santa protested, but to no avail. The Consolidated stock was now selling at $2 a share, and Dickens telexed Mr. Claus, "Get rid of the reindeer."

This was too much for Santa Claus, and he took his life savings of $2,500 and offered to buy back his own company. By then Consolidated had filed for bankruptcy, and the creditors were happy to take anything they could get.

"We were millionaires on paper," Santa said to his wife as he put the last touches on a doll house. "But I stopped believing in myself."

"I was wrong, Santa," Mrs. Claus said tearfully. "Better you should work for yourself and die with your boots on."

The first thing Santa Claus did before making his deliveries this Christmas was to load the computer on his sleigh and drop it on Harley Dickens's home.

'Isabel's a Jezebel' Delays Opening

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP).—The world premiere of "Isabel's a Jezebel," cancelled less than 12 hours before curtain call last night, will open Friday with certain cuts and editing, producers said today.

The cancellation followed a stormy preview performance to representatives of the music trade Monday night. Some of the audience jeered and shouted at the cast.

"I don't believe in kids appearing on the stage. It's like sending them to war. It's giving them responsibilities that call for emotional material that they don't have."

Lorin Maazel—Conductor With Prodigious Past

PARIS.—These are fainthearted times. Neither governments nor big businesses are making comfortable predictions about what will happen in, say, 1973. Only musicians are as usual signing themselves up with serenity and confidence.

Lorin Maazel, the Paris-born American conductor, will be guest conducting top U.S. orchestras during part of 1973. In the spring of 1972 he will, among other things, lead the New York Philharmonic. To come closer to the present, in 1971 he will become associate principal conductor of London's New Philharmonia Orchestra, at the same time continuing as director of the Radio Symphony Orchestra of Berlin, and he will do a new production for Berlin's Deutsche Oper, where he was musical director from 1965-70. Last night Maazel led France's ORTF Orchestra in a concert of Mozart, Beethoven, Hugo Wolf and Richard Strauss.

One of the world's top conductors, Mr. Maazel is lightly built, very natty, very electric and articulate in a form of English that sounds almost strange since it has no regional inflections (an impressive linguist. Maazel once recorded the narrative for Britten's "The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra" in English, French, German, Spanish and Portuguese).

Absolutely dedicated to music, he is absolutely determined not to let it be the only thing in his life: "What about sports? What about doing nothing? What about not going to the psychiatrist?" he says.

Mr. Maazel has the sort of perspective that could only come to someone who at 8 was a child prodigy and who was washed up at 15. "I was a famous character as a child," he says. "Then one day I was nobody. Thank God. Imagine being a famous character all your life."

Lorin Maazel's Los Angeles-based parents were studying music in Paris when he was born in 1930. Early on, they noticed he had absolute pitch and uncanny musical ability. Conducting lessons with Vladimir Bakaleinikoff began when he was 8 and the same year he made his public debut with a dazzling "Unfinished Symphony." He appeared at the 1939 World's Fair—"with the other freaks," he says—and was signed up by impresario Arthur Judson. A chubby figure in a white linen suit with a headful of ringlets, Maazel was known to the public as "Little Lorin."

Little Lorin was a very good conductor wildly resented by grown-up musicians. When he led Toscanini's NBC Symphony, the musicians turned up licking lollipops. Undaunted Little Lorin raised his baton, corrected the first false note he heard,

MARY BLUME

and ended as usual by winning the grownups' respect—at considerable cost to himself.

"I don't believe in kids appearing on the stage. It's like sending them to war," he says. "It's giving them responsibilities that call for emotional material that they don't have." He adds that his parents made sure he was not exploited and that even at an early age he was a valid performer.

"I was a good child conductor. I knew what I was doing. I knew my scores. I had a good hand, a green thumb for conducting."

When Little Lorin outgrew his white suit—"I was dropped as soon as I lost my market value as a monstrosity," he has said—he studied languages, philosophy and economics at Pittsburgh and worked hard on his violin playing.

He turned down a math scholarship at Harvard and in the fall of 1953 went to Italy on a Fulbright to study baroque music. A few months later, on New Year's Eve, a conductor in Catania, Sicily, fell ill and Maazel replaced him at the last moment. No one in Europe had heard of the ex-prodigy. By 1960 he was the youngest conductor and the first American to conduct at Bayreuth. By 1962 the only conductor earning a higher fee in Europe was Herbert von Karajan.

Maazel believes that a conductor should produce at least one opera, should compose, and should play an instrument. He staged "Eugene Onegin" in Rome, has, he says, been composing a masterpiece for 20 years, and has played the violin in concerts and on recordings.

"I don't believe in double careers," he says. "The purpose of playing the violin is to establish a musicianly contact with the musicians. There's a very arbitrary relationship between the conductor and the orchestra. Implicit in that baton is a lot of authority—you're like a high priest on that podium. Then you step down and squeeze out notes and suffer and bend notes to your musical will—it serves to make a contact."

Mr. Maazel does not believe that a conductor can be humble. But, he says, "I have a great contempt for the little gods. The great dictators of the baton—they're perfect, but arid. I'm very happy not to be in the era of the dictatorial conductor—you get more from people than from vassals.

"The art of conducting is a frame within which each musician expresses his individuality," Maazel says. As the Russian violinist Leonid Kogan observed, "Maazel is not so much a conductor as a musician, himself playing with the orchestra."

At 40, Lorin Maazel has a stunning reputation for his versatility, phenomenal memory (he never conducts with a score), efficiency and fine musicianship. What are his limitations?

"The limitation of an artist," he says, "is that he doesn't recognize his limitation. One gets awfully self-satisfied, and that's the end of good music."

PEOPLE: Notes From the Far Side

A further insight into little-known origins of current expressions, this one from Marie Wells, of Abadan, Iran.

"Few people," writes Mrs. Wells, "realize that Pusella 'Cat' Ballou was a very real character of the early American West. Several journals by railroad men of the 1850s contain references to the colorful Cat incongruously asleep on the hardboard seat of a wildly swaying Western Pacific coach. [That's a kind of railroad car, for the benefit of you dirty old football nuts.] From these journals we also learn that Cat always traveled with her infant daughter Gold Ann, born in California, and a young son named Knarie. We are indebted, moreover, to the diary of Stoker Sam Soot, a freed slave from Louisiana, for the following footnote: 'When the Great Railroad brung sleeper cars out West,' wrote Stoker Sam, 'we trainmen thought to have some funning with Missy Cat and her kits. We lettered up a fancy little name sign for one section of the sleeper and I myself thunk up the words. I called it "The Berth of the Ballous."'"

* * *

Another thundering hoofbeat from out of the past: "The reports of my death—and life—are slightly exaggerated. Al Bix is alive and well and engaged with (always watch your propositions) June Moore in Hollywood . . . Tell your Comdr. John F. Johansen [Nov. 19] that in my war we flew B-29s. Further, I've never been to the CBI theater; don't even know what's playing. As for the Oliver Taylor of Wormwood Scrubs Gaol [Nov. 13], who says he doesn't know me, tell *him* I'd be happy to be a pen-pal . . ."

* * *

"Could you please tell me what a skinker is?" asks Nan Griffith, of Wassenaar, Holland. To be sure, madame. A skinker is one who pours, as, for example, into a stein.

* * *

Much obliged to Peter Egan, of Rome, for a clipping out of the Dec. 4 Athens Daily Post to wit: "BURGOS, Spain (UPI)—The Court-Martial of 15 Basque Nationalists began today under [strict] security measures . . . A barrier of 26 uniformed police, for the first time wearing steel helmets inside a courtroom, surrounded 16 defendants, including three girls and two priests, who were handcuffed in Paris." "That," comments Peter, "is *really* taking no chances."

* * *

"I know what happened to Ricardo Maltalbain," writes Norma Jo Sitzens from what she cryptically describes as a du igloo in Cabourg-sur-Seim. " wild horses wouldn't drag it of me."

* * *

"Sahib," writes Angus M Lean Thuermer from Delhi. "You doubtless recall late French diplomat, A. Memoire, who was mad for things Scots. Knew all Highland poets, etc. C things, and even anim around his place Scots na His children's pet hurro, example, he called Maxwe I recall weekending with once. Throughout the day, especially at nap-time, animal's awful voice could heard in every corner of estate. The next morn however, it didn't sound so ful, and I remarked to my that the noise wasn't so when filtered through the m ing mist. 'Yes,' replaid— replied De Memoire, ple 'Maxwelton's brays are bo when early fals tha dew . . .'"

* * *

"Is it possible," asks Miller, of Hagen, Germ "that Dr. Ronald D. Laing famous Scottish psychoan who has now taken refug poetry [Trib., Dec. 9], is an accomplished poker pla

Joe, with four aces,
Ups the ante five cases.
His reason, forsooth:
To fool Sam he is lying
So poor Sam will think
He is telling the truth
And why tell the truth
To fool Sam he is lying

"Whether the much-m ed Sam gets out of tha with a loss at A or only the end result for him same. Dr. Laing woul doubt say that whether it pens at A or B depend whether it is 2 a.m. or 4 on what they are drinking whether they can still pips through the cigar

* * *

Another respected mem the medical fraternity seem to comment on one of the issues of our time is Dr. Ri Lyons, of Paris. "Re the tens; or is it cuppies," Dick:

"If dis guy crost a do cat
He'd get da Nobel Pri dat!"

—DICK RORABA

Roman Ruins

NOTO, Sicily, Dec. 16 (—Engineering student Giglio, 22, has discovered preserved ruins of a 4th-c AD. Roman villa near Sicilian town, archaeologis yesterday.

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